

Published by American
Nurseryman

MAY 18 1945

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

MAY 15, 1945



Philadelphus Coronarius

SEEDS TREE—SHRUB—PERENNIAL
FLOWER—VEGETABLE

HERBST BROTHERS
92 Warren St., New York 7, N. Y.

Correspondence with seed collectors and growers invited.

Free catalog "Seeds for Nurserymen."

Rush Service---Now!

Even in normal times, it is difficult to maintain fast service during the Spring rush. This past Spring, our service was not equal to our usual high standards because of abnormally early Spring weather in all areas, and because of acute shortages of stock, labor, materials and supplies.

The rush is now over. All of our orders have been handled as best we could. Because of the patience and hearty cooperation of our customers, our service was not too bad—in fact, in many instances, even better than we could reasonably expect.

Stock is still available in some lines. Consult our new Wholesale Price List mailed April 24. All stock offered is in proper dormant condition. Phone or wire your orders. We will ship within 36 hours. Prompt delivery is assured, if shipped express.



"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

E.S. Welch PRES.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES
SHENANDOAH, IOWA

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

VOL. LXXXI, No. 10

CONTENTS

MAY 15, 1945

Spatial Planning in the Community.....	5		
By Thomas J. Baird			
Retail Nurseries' Postwar Plans.....	7		
By Richard P. White			
Cultivated Blueberries.....	9		
By Harold Atwater			
Perennials for Tropical Effects.....	11		
By C. W. Wood			
Editorial.....	4	Obituary.....	16
—V-E Day.....	4	—Lieut. Edward T. Kelly.....	16
—Your Postwar Plan.....	4	—Sgt. William Bruce	
—Plan Labor Controls.....	4	Armstrong.....	16
		—Daniel Webster Babcock.....	16
Reforestation Week.....	6	—Paul H. Graves.....	17
New Michigan Pest Law.....	8	—Mrs. Phia Baker.....	17
Why Lilacs Don't Bloom.....	8	—Stuart E. Washburn.....	17
		—Ernest Brauntun.....	18
Stanley R. McLane.....	10	—David M. Moore.....	18
Metal Strapping.....	10	—William Fixter.....	18
American Association of		Cold-Storage Magnolia.....	18
Nurserymen.....	12	This Business of Ours.....	18
—State Certificates.....	12	—Prices.....	18
—That Bill Is Up Again.....	12	—A Brief Planting Season.....	18
—Forest Tree Seed List.....	12		
—Labor Priority.....	12	Southwestern News.....	19
—State Nursery Funds.....	14	Catalogs Received.....	19
—Nursery Stock Tax.....	14	In the Country's Service.....	20
		Insect Control.....	22
		—Pests of Pines.....	22
		—Elm Leaf Beetle.....	23
		—Tent Caterpillar.....	23
		—Sprays for Berry Plants.....	24
		Tri-County Meeting.....	24
		Lammerts Joins Boddy.....	24
		Built from Berries.....	24
		Indiana Phloem Necrosis.....	27
		Notes from a Nurseryman's	
		Wife.....	28
		Cover Illustration.....	28
		—Philadelphus Coronarius.....	28
		New Books and Bulletins.....	30
		—American Rose Annual.....	30
		—Annual Flowers.....	30
		—Starting in Business.....	30
		—Walnut for Profit.....	30
		Will Show New Fruits.....	34

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allen & Co., Inc., S. L.....	32	Felins Tying Machine Co.....	22	Mount Arbor Nurseries.....	2
American Bulb Co.....	28	Forest Nursery Co., Inc.....	21	Mount Vernon Nursery.....	24
American Color & Chem. Co.....	32	Garden Shop, Inc.....	31	National Landscape Institute.....	30
American Florist Supply.....	33	Gardner's Nurseries.....	19	New Amsterdam Co.....	34
American National Bag & Burlap Co.....	34	Greenspan's Son Pipe Corp., Jos.....	29	Nigard Nursery, J. J.....	21
Andrews Nursery Co.....	23	Harrison Bros. Nurseries.....	20	Pacific Coast Nursery.....	25
Ariens Co.....	33	Heasley's Nurseries.....	19	Pacific Lumber Co.....	29
Atkins Sons, L.....	34	Herbst Bros.....	1	Peterson & Dering.....	25
Bagatelle Nursery.....	19	Hess' Nurseries.....	20	Pentice Nursery Co.....	21
Bailey Nurseries, J. V.....	21	Hill Nursery Co., D.....	36	Portland Wholesale Nursery Co.....	25
Ball, Inc., Geo. J.....	13	Hobbs & Sons, C. M.....	23	Princeton Nurseries.....	19
Barclay, Hugh B.....	18	Holton & Hunkel Co.....	20	Randolph Market Nursery.....	23
Bobbink & Atkins.....	19	Horstford, Wm. Crosby.....	19	Rich & Sons Nursery.....	24
Boyd Nursery Co.....	23	Howard-Hickory Co., The.....	28	Robinson, E. D.....	18
Broadway Rubber Mig. Co.....	29	Howard Rose Co.....	28	Scarff's Sons, W. N.....	23
Bryant's Nurseries.....	21	Hudson Mig. Co., H. D.....	15	Schuykill Chemical Co.....	32
Burr & Co., C. R.....	19	Hydroponic Chemical Co.....	32	Schupp Florist Supply Co.....	31
Burton's Hilltop Nurseries.....	21	Ilgenfritz' Sons Co., I. E.....	21	Shanks Nurseries.....	19
California Nursery Co.....	28	Jackson & Perkins Co.....	18	Shepard Nurseries.....	19
Carroll Gardens.....	21	Johnston, Wm. A.....	25	Sherman Nursery Co.....	14
Chase Co., Benjamin.....	34	Kallay Bros. Co.....	21	Sherwood Nursery Co.....	24
Classified Ads.....	26-27	Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Inc.....	23	Sizemore, Charles.....	29
Cloverset Flower Farm.....	31	Koster Nursery.....	19	Smith Corp., W.-T.....	19
Coe, Converse & Edwards Co.....	23	Krieger's Wholesale Nursery.....	23	Sneed Nursery Co.....	21
Colby Pioneer Peat Co.....	34	LaBars' Rhododendron Nursery.....	19	Somerset Rose Nurseries.....	32
Concord Chemical Products, Inc.....	33	Lake's Shenandoah Nurseries.....	21	Storrs & Harrison Nurseries.....	33
Couch Bros. Nursery Co.....	16	Leonard & Son, A. M.....	31	Sudbury Soil Test Lab.....	30-32-33
Crystal Soap & Chem. Co.....	32	Lindley's Mig. Co.....	28	Tennessee Nursery Co.....	17
Dayton Fruit Tree Label Co.....	34	Lovett, Lester C.....	19	Tobacco By-Products Chem. Corp.....	30
Doty & Doerner, Inc.....	25	Maclean, Jean.....	31	Verhalen Nursery Co.....	21
Dow Chemical Co.....	23	Markham's Ohio Nursery.....	34	Virginia Tree Farms.....	23
Duke Plant Co.....	23	McGill & Son, A.....	25	Want Ads.....	27
Dummett, Arthur.....	19	McHutchison & Co.....	31	Weller Nurseries Co.....	23
Egyptian Nursery.....	14	Meehan Co., Thos. B.....	14-29	Westminster Nurseries.....	20
Evergreen Nursery Co.....	21	Milton Nursery Co.....	25	Willis Nursery Co.....	17
Fairview Evergreen Nurseries.....	21	Moran, E. C.....	28	Woodruff & Sons, Inc., F. H.....	28
Farmers Wholesale Nursery.....	16	Morse Co., A. B.....	34		

Published on the first and fifteenth of each month by American Nurseryman Pub. Co., 343 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.
 Telephone: Wabash 8194. Subscription rates: \$1.50 per year; outside United States, \$2.00; single copies, 10c.
 Entered as second-class matter December 14, 1933, at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

Editorial

V-E DAY.

Disintegration of the Nazi government and the piecemeal surrender of the German armies was climaxed by the presidential announcement of V-E day on May 8—the brightest day the world has seen for more than five years.

The thanksgiving and rejoicing was accompanied by the earnest recognition of an arduous task ahead in the Pacific. But now that the full might of America on land and sea is to be directed against Japan, whose island citadel is already feeling heavy blows, the day of final reckoning is only a matter of time.

That intervening time is ours to prepare for the homecoming of veterans in service, for the conversion of our wartime efforts to civilian production and for the return to the period of peace that is the common goal.

The preparation must be undertaken by each of us, not left to governmental agencies or to committees of this and that. The war in Europe, definitely, was waged for the freedom of the individual. The American way of life embodies that freedom with a sense of individual responsibility.

Translate the large tasks of economic and social reconversion into the jobs that you can do, in your own business enterprise and in your own community. The part each individual performs will decide the extent of our return to the American way. Our type of civilization has its opportunity restored, if we will carry it forward.

YOUR POSTWAR PLAN.

Beyond drawing the bold outlines of the national picture of postwar planning, the committee for economic development is stimulating similar activity in industries and in communities. The individual businessman needs to think about the subject in order to be ready.

The postwar opportunity for all American business lies, in part, in the fact that at the end of the war there will be a great need for goods and services unavailable during the period of hostilities. Individuals will be in possession of savings, already totaling tens of billions of dollars, to satisfy those needs. The volume of goods

that will be required cannot be provided by the production and sales levels of 1940; it is estimated that we must be prepared for postwar expansion of at least one-third more.

It is essential to the ultimate goal that each business understand its own present and postwar position. The responsibility of the individual businessman is to plan the future and to plan it confidently. If we fail to do this, others may step in and make the decision, provide the jobs, regulate production and sales. Then the businessman of America will have no right to complain.

The nurseryman can plan ahead as to what demand there will be for his particular products after the war. He can plan how he will grow them and how he will market them. He will need to organize his production staff and plan his sales staff. These are important, for they attack the base of the problem, estimating the employment requirements after the war. With these plans go others in regard to funds that may be needed, facilities and equipment to be obtained and markets to be developed. By formulating his individual plans in place of these broad outlines, the individual

nurseryman may develop concretely his own postwar plans.

PLAN LABOR CONTROLS.

Though the armament cutbacks are expected to leave not more than a dozen American cities with serious labor shortages in the first three months after V-E day, the War Manpower Commission foresees new labor shortages in the second and third quarters after the end of European hostilities, when reconversion is well under way and peacetime industry has absorbed the workers laid off by the munition factories.

Hence WMC officials forecast a spotty manpower situation, which will require controls in some areas and not in others. At that time WMC will shift its manpower ratings according to the situations in the different industrial centers, tightening or loosening its control accordingly.

In the tight areas, such wartime measures as the job referral system and certificates of availability will be retained. Women will be exempted in all cities.

The 48-hour week will be continued in shortage areas to make earnings there more attractive than in cities of plentiful labor, where the 40-hour week will return.

The rating of industries according to essentiality, in order to channel workers into lumber, textiles, rubber and other fields, is expected to continue critical long after the war narrows to a single front.

The forced release program — by which WMC has sought to divert workers into war factories by putting low labor ceilings on less essential businesses — is already on its way out, according to press report. In the famed New Bedford case and others, WMC found little support for this drastic measure and apparently considers it not worth pursuing in view of Congress' refusal to back it up with manpower legislation.

ELMER PALMGREN, of Palmgren's Nurseries, Glenview, Ill., was elected village trustee in last month's elections. He is president of the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association.

THE fifty-eighth annual meeting of the Florida State Horticultural Society is scheduled to be held at Winter Haven May 23 and 24, Bayard Floyd, secretary of the organization, has announced.

The Mirror of the Trade

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

April 24, 1945

Dear Governor Cooper:

Every new victory of our armed forces brings increased demands for food for liberated people. You and all those associated with you in helping to guide the Victory Garden Program are performing a vital war service.

The need for food is greater now than ever before. We must do everything in our power to produce all we can this year. Our farmers have done a marvelous job of growing food but they must have help. Millions of families who grew Victory Gardens last year did an excellent service in helping to solve our Nation's food problems. We must use this great source of extra manpower to the fullest extent in 1945.

There is greater need now than at any time since the war began for more gardens and better gardens, whether they are at home, in community plots or in company-employee gardens.

Very sincerely yours,
HARRY TRUMAN

Honorable Prentice Cooper
Chairman
National Advisory Garden Committee
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

Spatial Planning in the Community

By Thomas J. Baird

Planting is assuming a role in the present-day community of small homes which it has never played before—a role of “community consciousness.” Although it is well known that any sort of landscaping will increase the initial salability of brand-new communities of homes, it is becoming recognized that intelligent planting can go farther than this in preserving the livability and

along either side of the street in the usual repetitious and endless fashion.

The plantings (the plural is used purposely because each house planting was complete in itself) were all evergreens, and each took its cue from the typical planting practices of the day—corner hiding, base hiding and doorway emphasis. Like the houses, these plantings were not all identical, but they deviated in detail

duced a jittery, ambitious repetition which bordered on mental fatigue.

But behind these surface appearances lay a deeper social significance which, through study, was apparent in the one and lacking in the other. The first sought through its forms to establish a proper medium for community living, emphasizing the informalities and casualness comprising such living; the other was conceived mainly as a speculative venture and in its forms repeated over again (in but a slightly higher key) the dulling technique employed in the famous Queens allotments of Brooklyn, which, with their demoralizing quality of mechanism, find their way, as bad examples, into every book on housing and community planning.

Of the two, the second will depreciate in living value and hence in real estate value the more quickly. Take the temporary newness away from its houses, only mediocrity and obsolescence remain, developing into lower assessment values and eventual tax delinquency. Take the temporary newness away from the houses of the first, and healthy environment for family development still remains a permanent asset. It was not realized in the second case that the qualifications for home living go beyond the designs of the individual lot and must be incorporated right into the community layout as well. True domestic living does not take kindly to regimentation, as we are finding out from all sides during these hectic years. Man today prefers for steady diet the banks of a meandering stream with its natural planting to the walls of the drainage canal.

Too often in the past speculators have attempted to squeeze human life into identical molds, making their profits and clearing out. What has happened? When it becomes possible, human life rebels and abandons those molds to depreciate in value. The surrounding corporation made up of you and me is finally compelled to step in and foot the wasteful bills of an unnaturally rapid obsolescence.



Sketch No. 1.

hence maintaining the property values of such communities over a period of years.

To illustrate: A few months ago while in Cleveland I was inspecting a war housing project of above average quality. The site for the project had previously been farm lands comprising open fields and wood lots (sketch No. 1). In its layout the project had employed the techniques of modern community planning; e.g., it employed the irregularities of composition (like curved streets, one and two-story houses, spurs, courts, staggered groups of houses, etc.) which are deemed essential in the creation of a desirable atmosphere for home living.

The cue for the planting was taken from the existing deciduous and evergreen trees, following their irregular, seminatural, spatial pattern. (Spatial planting was described in the October 15 issue of this magazine.) Both architectural and landscape forms were therefore in harmony, inspired by the casual forms found in nature.

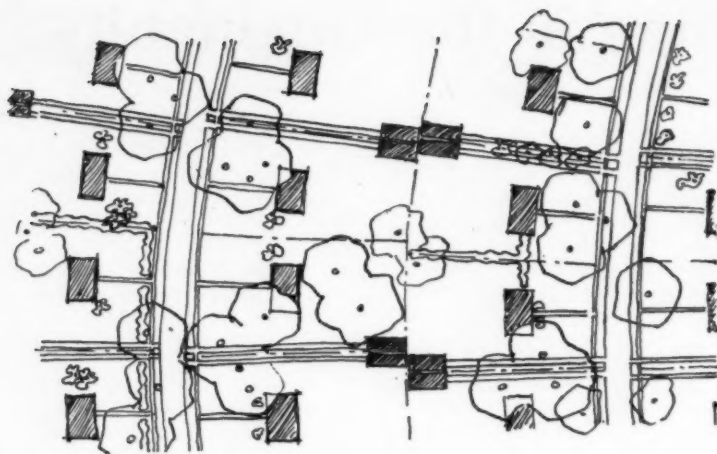
Immediately adjacent to this development, on streets connecting into it, was another project. It appeared to be a typical speculator's development of small, modest, privately owned homes of the customary Cape Cod version, all fairly similar though not identical in design (sketch No. 2). The houses had been placed

only, so that as one looked down the street they appeared identical.

From an aesthetic standpoint the contrast between the two projects was the more startling because they could be seen at the same time. Three points stood out in particular, (1) the feeling of free space created by recessing groups of neutral-toned houses vs. the unbroken wall of dead-white fronts where each house was set in identical relation to the road; (2) the quiet forms of the naturalized planting vs. the staccato, saw-toothed unrest of each heavy individual planting running repetitiously down the street; (3) the deep, penetrating, encompassing quality of the one where plant and tree masses ran back behind and among the buildings vs. the thin veneer-like ribbon quality of the other where all planting was lined with the house facade. The characteristics in the first produced a retiring, harmonious community of homes which blended quietly into their surroundings; the characteristics in the second pro-



Sketch No. 2.



Sketch No. 3.

We have all heard the remark made that planting can do much to overcome the defects of faulty building design. It is just here that this discussion takes on particular significance, but the saying applies here not only to aesthetics, but to these social and economic problems as well.

Much could have been done for the second example by creating a better living environment for it through proper planting (sketch No. 3). Without any greater landscape expenditure, the same sort of spatial planting which exists in the first project would, introduced into the second, go far toward overcoming such regimentation. (This cannot be accomplished by its foundation plantings in their present form, because they likewise through repetition become regimented.) As time depreciated the house value it would improve the land value. This in turn would react favorably in the real estate value and the assessment value and on the financial condition of the large community, which then would not be bearing the burden of extended facilities and lowered taxes. But such a procedure would have required injection of "community consciousness" and knowledge of the relationship between design forms and living into the planting picture.

Whose responsibility is it to face this problem peculiar to these thousands of small new homes which have been and will be going up constantly? Whose responsibility is it to produce the plans, buildings and plantings which foster better living conditions and a more sound financial status? Does the greed of the occasional speculator or the ignorance of the homeowner excuse the planner, architect or planter from understanding the broad aspects of the case and exerting constant pressure toward the right ends? Is it up to

the planner of plant material to understand that placing of that plant material becomes more than a problem of prettying up the fronts of houses, that new community needs enter into the picture, that different design arrangements affect differently the livability values of the community? Or should the demand come from the homeowners first through a painfully slow program of education, with the planter finally bringing up the rear? In this period of social change where planning in all its social and economic (yes, and aesthetic) manifestations enters into the picture, just whose responsibility is it?

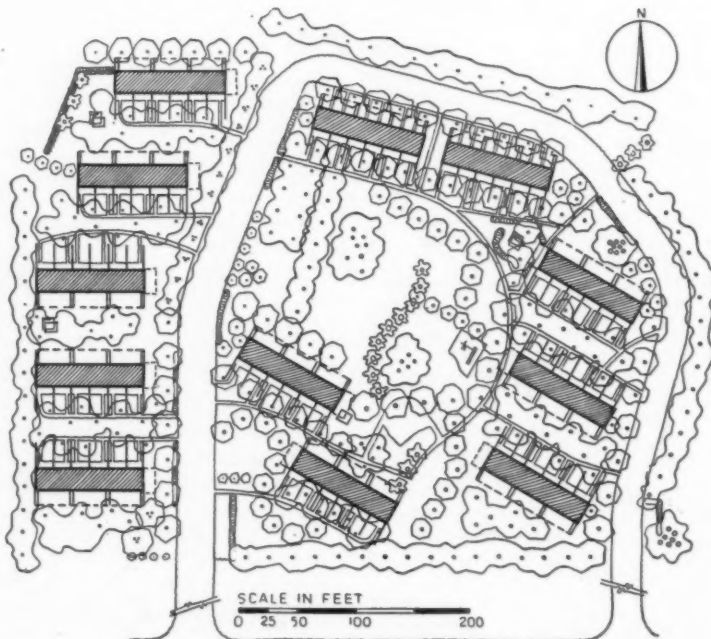
REFORESTATION WEEK.

The planting of 2,000 seedling evergreens by the Knights of Columbus at Merrill, Wis., April 29, opened Lincoln county's reforestation week. From April 29 to May 5, 300,000 small pine, white spruce and balsam were set out by the city, schools, Trees for Tomorrow, Inc., and various civic organizations, to reforest 200,000 acres of woodland in Lincoln county that are best suited for forestry and recreational purposes.

The Merrill memorial forest of 840 acres, located eight miles east of the city, was dedicated May 5 as a perpetual living memorial to the county's military heroes. It is believed to be the largest municipally owned forest maintained by an American city of less than 10,000 population.

HUGH A. STEAVENSON, manager of the soil conservation nursery of the United States Department of Agriculture at Elsberry, Mo., left that position May 1 to become director of the agricultural bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

LUMBER production in February, estimated at 2,113,038,000 board feet, was 14.6 per cent less than that in February, 1944, and 6.3 per cent less than production in January, 1945, the War Production Board reported recently. Normal seasonal decline from January to February is about 3.5 per cent.



Sketch No. 4.—In this project identical living units are used to keep down costs, but full play of ingenuity is used in the landscaping and placing of the units to produce variety and livability.

Retail Nurseries' Postwar Plans

By Richard P. White

Nobody can accurately predict what the future may hold for him, his business, his community or his country. Our entire perspective of the future is based upon our past experiences and our knowledge of current trends. From this springboard, each and every one of us predicts the future usually with a great deal of assurance. There are the bulls and bears of the stock market, the pessimists and optimists, the conservatives and liberals.

Industry-wide programs of postwar sales efforts are now being planned. Individual units of industry are now laying out their programs to meet the postwar market as they see it. What our industry will do in the way of a coordinated public relations program depends upon what our members desire to have done. There is no need in delaying your individual preparations, however, for absorbing your share of the postwar demand. There are many matters to which you can give immediate attention with profit.

In the first place, a landscape firm or retail cash-and-carry concern must devise the best possible selling methods, in order to pull its share of the consumer's dollar from the new buying power of the public. Perhaps an entirely new approach is necessary. Prewar, during the depression days of the thirties, many innovations were tried in order to maintain a sales volume. These may have been forgotten in the hectic days of the past few years when the effort was toward restricting sales volume to come within the limits of our labor force to produce.

Proper display of your merchandise is important. You may need to revise your display grounds, or if you have not used display grounds as an aid to selling, you might find them a profitable investment. Display grounds are your store. Conduct it as such. This means neatness above all else, proper labeling and pricing of plants, attractive displays of flowering items in season, plenty of courteous trained salespersons and ample parking space for your potential customers. Grouping of plants is highly important. Just as needles sell thread, and soap sells towels, conifers can be used to sell flowering shrubs, and vice versa. Instead of selling plants, the attempt should be made to sell groups of plants, creating larger sales to the same number of people.

Turning from the discussion of wartime regulations and prospective legislation in his talks at the midwinter meetings of nurserymen's associations, Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, outlined some of the objectives of retail nurseries in the postwar era, in order to be prepared for the public's requirements in stock and service, to handle a volume of business of boom proportions and to provide the personnel that will meet the needs of the industry and yield satisfaction to the public. He has prepared this summary of his views so that readers who are in the retail nursery business may prepare plans now for postwar operations.

This can be done only with trained personnel, which brings up the matter of our postwar attitudes toward our employees. Since this subject was discussed in the December 15 issue of the *American Nurseryman* it is sufficient for me to repeat only a few salient observations.

(1) Our wage and salary scales must continue to be on a high level, if we wish to compete for labor on an equitable basis, commensurate with wages of industry.

(2) With a comparatively higher wage and salary scale, enabling us successfully to compete for the best labor, we cannot afford to neglect adequate training of these employees for their specific jobs, whether they be in phases of production, sales or management.

(3) Greater opportunities for advancement in responsibility must be offered our workers if we expect to attract intelligent and ambitious young men into the industry or its component business units, and wage and salary increases must be awarded commensurate with ability, loyalty, responsibility and length of service.

(4) Employee benefit programs must be given more attention by more concerns. Profits are made jointly by management and labor—neither one alone is sufficient. Profit-sharing schemes, bonuses, vacations with pay, group insurance, sick and health benefits are already accepted labor policies for some concerns and should become in some part, at least, the accepted labor policies of all concerns. Programs for a guaranteed weekly wage and increase in year-round employment should be seriously considered.

There is little to be gained either by the employer or the employee

from a training program if advancement opportunities are not subsequently available to the trainee. Assuming these opportunities are to be available, then we may embark upon a training program with some assurance of bringing stability and efficiency to our labor force, and the trainee can enter our employment with some confidence in the future. The GI bill of rights offers to discharged veterans educational opportunities not confined to recognized educational institutions. These boys or men may secure training as apprentices under government assistance during the training period.

In addition to the training of personnel, there are other things the retail concern can profitably consider now.

Dependable merchandise is recognized as the only basis of satisfactory trade. Inferior stock may show a greater profit, but it does not build business. Consequently, the retailer should look to his sources of supply. Is it best to deal with one good reliable, dependable source or several? Where does the specialty wholesale grower fit into your particular enterprise? What lines have been most and least profitable in the past? Will the public continue to demand the same items in the same proportion? What should be the relation in your inventory between short-profit quick-moving items and longer-profit slower-moving items? Should you plan to push featured and seasonal items? And if so, how? What is your best advertising medium locally—the local daily press, your mailing list (which should be up-to-date) or other media?

Past sales should be analyzed with a view to pointing up complaints and bad charge accounts. This immediately raises the question as to what your future credit policy is going to be. Fortunately, through regulations by the Federal Reserve system, consumers have been accustomed to paying their charge accounts in thirty days. Will you encourage the continuation of this habit, even though the regulation may be revoked, by insisting on payment in thirty days? Successful merchandisers say bad debts should not be more than one-half of one per cent of net sales. And will you practice what you preach and discount your bills from your suppliers?

There are going to be two classes of customers after the war—old cus-

tomers and new. Your old customers you know. You know their buying habits, what they had planned to do before your labor became so scarce you could not do it. You know what renovation and replanting are needed. In other words, these old customers should represent for you a backlog of work, in which you can immediately engage as soon as labor is available. This will serve as a cushion, but will not carry you forever. Attention should be given now to ways and means of attracting the new customer and client.

Civic responsibilities are not only an obligation for us all, but an opportunity. Persons active in civic affairs are known to everybody, and their business connections are known. I can think of no more satisfying manner of advertising your local business than of advertising yourself through your activities of a civic nature, provided they are for the public welfare. Membership in your local chamber of commerce or one of the several civic clubs and services rendered in community affairs are all desirable, legitimate and satisfying means of getting known as the nurseryman of your community. Articles on plants and growing things in your local press, if untinged with commercialism, are highly desirable. Your advertising copy will be reaching a wider and more discerning garden public after the war, and it must measure up or be a waste of money and printers' ink.

It is the retail nurserymen who have the greatest responsibility of all in determining postwar sales volume. Their success will mean increased sales volumes for the wholesale producers; their combined success means an increased income to your national trade association, enabling it more effectively to serve the trade and more adequately to engage in activities which will benefit all. The importance of retail sales to dollar volume of the industry is emphasized when we realize that sixty-two per cent of the dollar income of the industry is derived from retail sales and that 100 per cent of actual consumer contacts are made by such organizations, either in person or by catalog. There is a heavy responsibility, and I am confident they will plan now to fulfill their obligations to their industry and to the public. This can only be done, however, by careful analysis of their past business experience, by careful analysis of present-day trends in their trade territory and by careful mapping out a postwar program of sales effort. Procrastination now may mean embarrassment in the future.

I have attempted to call your attention to things you all know, I am sure, but to things which we are likely to overlook in periods of stress. Wars end, as will this one. Peace will follow, and peacetime business will again be the order of the day. Let us prepare for and be ready for it—prepare for it with a cold calculation and considered judgment—be ready for it with an organization composed of trained or in-training per-



sonnel, adequately compensated, an organization with an up-to-date recognized place of business, an organization with which it is a pleasure to do business.

Selling more nursery stock is not going to be enough.

Selling more nursery stock at a profit is not going to be enough.

Controlling expenses is not enough.

A good retail policy must consider all three.

NEW MICHIGAN PEST LAW.

Recently enacted legislation in Michigan extends the authority of the commissioner of agriculture to deal with products carrying insect pests and diseases.

House bill 35 and Senate bill 101, this year passed by both houses and signed by the governor, repeal act 307 of the public acts of 1927, commonly known as the destructive insect and fruit diseases act.

This new legislation is to prevent the importation from other states and the spread within the state of all serious insect pests and contagious plant diseases and to provide for their repression. It imposes certain powers and duties upon the commissioner of agriculture and prescribes penalties for the violation of the provisions of the act.

In the opinion of C. A. Boyer, director of the bureau of plant industry, this law is sufficient to cover all plant materials and products which may carry an insect pest or plant dis-

ease. Hitherto his inspectors have been hampered in dealing with materials shipped into Michigan, usually vegetable plants and fruits, carrying insects and diseases.

The purpose of the new legislation is to invest in the commissioner of agriculture the authority to check all plant materials and products to determine the presence or absence of insect pests or diseases. This law will permit inspectors to check vegetable plants, all kinds of nursery stock and products of any other material which may be carrying insect pests or plant diseases. The inspection service believes it to be a fine piece of legislation and a necessary protective measure for the citizens of the state.

"We are particularly interested," says Mr. Boyer, "in cleaning up all of the neglected fruit trees within the state, which number several million, in order to protect the fruit industry. Under the old law, which was a cooperative law with township boards, township inspectors were commissioned to do this work, but in our experiences we found that the township boards either failed to cooperate or else advised us that there was no one in their township interested in such employment and work."

WHY LILACS DON'T BLOOM.

From a half century devoted to the culture of lilacs and other shrubs, L. W. Hagerman, superintendent of the famous Lilacia park, Lombard, Ill., offers a list of the probable factors causing the oft-repeated question, "Why don't my lilacs bloom?" His list follows:

1. Planted in too dense shade and loss of moisture and food caused by near-by trees or shrubs and their encroaching roots.
2. Excessive growth of suckers and water sprouts and the neglect of their removal.
3. Failure to remove dead and diseased branches and improper pruning practice.
4. Bushes planted too closely and where air circulation is retarded.
5. Poor drainage and undesirable acid soil condition.
6. Excessive loss of blooming wood in the cutting of bouquets and incorrect methods used.
7. Loss of vitality due to failure in the control of borers, scale and powdery mildew.
8. Bushes still too young or proper care not given previous to and at time of planting.

THE Anderson Tree Experts, of Wantagh, N. Y., have moved to Ferndale, Pa.

Cultivated Blueberries

By Harold Atwater

The cultivated blueberries now attracting so much attention are mostly derived from the common high-bush or swamp blueberry, *Vaccinium corymbosum*, which is a native of all New England and of a territory extending south through Georgia and westerly to Michigan. Practically all of the named varieties are the result of work done by the late F. V. Coville, who died in 1937, and his assistants. This work was carried on jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the New Jersey agricultural experiment station.

Many of the hybrids produced by the cross-pollination of selected wild plants and later by the crossing of selected hybrids were cast aside after a short study of their characteristics, but a few of the best were saved and later the best of these selections were given names. This work is still being carried on by Dr. Coville's successors, and some of the newer varieties give promise of being far superior to the best we have in any quantity at present.

One of the important requisites to the successful growing of blueberries is a suitable soil. I do not think that enough consideration has been given this fact by the average nurseryman, particularly those who simply buy the 3 or 4-year-old plants, heel them in and then sell them to anyone and everyone who asks about them after reading in some garden magazine how easy it is to have blueberries the size of marbles right in their own gardens. Any nurseryman who sells the hybrid blueberries indiscriminately, without carefully explaining to the prospective purchaser their soil needs and the other care they must have, is only paving the way for many future complaints and loss of the customer's good will.

This brings us to the question, what are the soil requirements for successful blueberry culture? I should say that the soil must be fertile, have much organic material in it, be well drained and aerated, be somewhat on the acid side and have an ample and continuous water supply, particularly during the weeks in which the fruit is developing. While all the hybrids are related to the swamp blueberry, they will not tolerate too much water and are definitely not

swamp lovers. Flooding at times during the winter or early spring may not be serious, but during the growing season the water table should be at least eighteen inches below the surface of the soil.

The amount of acidity needed for good results is a subject that will stand much more study. Probably it is safe to say that any pH up to 5.1 will be satisfactory. Results of experiments on this subject have not been too enlightening, but all are agreed that acidity is essential. I should not be surprised if further study finally showed that different varieties varied in their requirements for best results in growth and production.

A fertile loam, more sand than clay, with a large amount of organic matter in it will produce a sturdy plant with a heavy root system. Water is required for growing good plants, but not so much is needed in a soil for nursery plant growing as would be for fruit production. In fact I believe that a really sandy soil, provided it has a sufficient amount of organic matter in it, is by far the best for growing plants in the nursery.

I have mentioned several times that the soil where blueberries are successfully grown must be fertile. The question naturally arises as to how to produce this fertility. First of all, the soil must be in good physical condition. This can be accom-

plished by proper plowing and harrowing after its previous use. Perhaps a green manure can be worked in to help build up the organic content. Then I should suggest an application of about ten cords of cow manure per acre, plowed in during the fall and the land allowed to stand unharrowed until spring. Early in the spring harrow thoroughly and then plant your blueberries. I know this may sound radical, for many authorities are against using any manure, but I am telling you what we have found will give the best results. After plants are established, not the first year, a light application of a 7-7-7 formula may be given early in the spring and again six weeks later. Better yet, if you can get it, use cottonseed meal for the first feeding and the 7-7-7 later in the season. Late fertilizing is not desirable, for it is likely to produce a fall growth which will be most susceptible to winter injury even in a normal winter.

Propagation is commonly done by hardwood cuttings taken in March and placed in a box frame. Cutting wood should be well ripened and not too large. The cuttings are made about four or five inches long, and care should be taken to remove all flower buds when making the cuttings. Use a sharp knife or shears so that all the cuts are clean.

The imported G.P.M. peat is probably the best rooting medium, but,



Cabot Variety of Blueberry.

Talk by Harold Atwater, Agawam, Mass., before the New England Nurserymen's Association, at Boston.

if this is not available, the next best medium to use is a 50-50 mixture of sand and sphagnum peat. This should be placed in the frame to a depth of six inches. Early in April insert the cuttings nearly to the top bud, spacing them one inch apart in rows two inches apart. They may be inserted vertically or at an angle not to exceed 30 degrees. Great care is necessary to make sure the peat is thoroughly wet and well mixed with the sand. Because the cuttings make considerable leaf growth before the root growth starts, it is necessary to be sure that high humidity is maintained in the frame, but care must be taken that the confined air above the rooting medium does not become too hot. This can be done by shading the frames when the sun is bright and giving them ventilation enough to maintain the proper temperature and humidity. As the cuttings need all the light they can stand, the shades can be removed on cloudy days. The rooting medium must be kept wet enough to supply the moisture needed, but care must be taken to make sure that it does not become soggy or waterlogged, as this will cause the cuttings to rot before they can form roots. As the season advances more light can be given the frames by removing the shades late in the afternoon and replacing them later in the morning. By early September the sash can be removed entirely if the cuttings are well developed.

Up to the present time no benefit has been observed by the use of the so-called rooting compounds. Some experimental work has been done the past two years with softwood cuttings treated with different solutions, but this has not been carried on long enough to give any results that may be called conclusive.

Some varieties are much easier to root than others, but even those varieties require extreme care and, if you are going to try to propagate them, you must expect to have to give the frames constant care from April to October.

The established varieties recommended for New England are Cabot, Pioneer and Rubel. However, many other kinds are gaining popular favor and can be added to the list. Some of these will undoubtedly be in good demand as they become better known. Following are the varieties, with their good and also their poor characteristics.

Cabot: Fairly hardy, spreading, fair color, poor picker and likely to drop, poor flavor.

Pioneer: Hardy, spreading, fine color, hard to pick, fine flavor.

Rubel: Hardy, upright, good color, good to pick, good flavor.

Concord: Hardy, upright grower, good color, fairly easy to pick, good color, one of the best.

Jersey: Hardy, upright, fine color, easy to pick, good flavor, but must be ripe when picked.

Stanley: Fairly hardy, upright grower, fine color, easy to pick, fine flavor.

Rancocas: Hardy, upright grower, black color a detriment for market use, hard to pick, fair flavor, resistant to the stunt disease.

Atlantic: Hardy, upright grower, fine color, easy to pick, fine flavor when ripe.

Pemberton: Hardy, upright, good color, requires care in picking, flavor good.

Burlington: Hardy, upright grower, good color, easy to pick, fine flavor.

There are a number of other varieties, some of which are not satis-



Stanley R. McLane.

factory in New England, but those I have mentioned are the best that have been introduced up to this time. Some of these are much better suited for garden use than for commercial purposes. In fact, it would seem that the varieties that ship best are neither extra-large nor the best flavored.

We have been growing hybrid blueberries for about ten years, and the longer we work with them the more we realize how much more we have to learn about them. I believe that the next ten years will see many far superior varieties produced and also greatly improved methods of producing them. When one stops to think of the many years that other fruits have been in the process of development, it is evident that, comparatively speaking, the production

of the hybrid blueberries is still in its infancy.

STANLEY R. McLANE.

This year vice-president of the Western Nurserymen's Association, Stanley R. McLane has been superintendent of nurseries and landscape development for the J. C. Nichols Co., Kansas City, Mo., for the past twenty-four years. He is also a past president of the Kansas City Nurserymen's Association. His exceptional knowledge of plant materials and landscape work in that area is attested by nurserymen there, though his modest demeanor may conceal it from some.

Mr. McLane was born at Colorado Springs, Colo., but moved to Missouri at an early age. He attended public school at Memphis. Upon graduation from the Memphis high school in 1913, he taught school there for two years and then entered the college of agriculture of the University of Missouri, from which he received his B. S. degree in 1920. At the university, Mr. McLane won the Rollins scholarship and the Gregory scholarship, was a member of Alpha Beta, Gamma Sigma Delta and Q.E.B.H. and also found time to play football and baseball. He served eleven months with the navy during the first world war.

He married Miss Mary Barnes, June 30, 1921. They have four children. Stanley, Jr., is a lieutenant in the marines in the south Pacific; Hilles R. is a naval air cadet at St. Mary's College, in California; Joanne is a junior at Southeast high school, and Bill is "the machine gun and bomber boy" in kindergarten.

METAL STRAPPING.

With the issuance of preference rating order P-152, effective last month, the use of metal strapping again came under regulation. The new order covers any round wire or flat band made of metal used in connection with the shipment or delivery of materials, either in boxes, bundles or bales. Preference ratings are assigned comparable to those regulating the procurement of wooden and fiberboard containers (orders P-140 and P-146), under which an AA-2X rating is given for the procurement of containers for "fruit trees, berry bushes and vegetable plants," and an AA-5 rating for ornamentals. The same ratings may be used for tools, such as hand or power-operated stretchers, sealers, tying tools, snips, cutting tools, or combination, for use in the application of metal strapping.

Perennials for Tropical Effects

By C. W. Wood

I never tire of telling the virtues of the hostas (called funkias by some) in their various roles; so it is a pleasure to find at least two, *Hosta plantaginea* and its variety *grandiflora*, among the perennials useful for tropical effects. Their majestic leaves, broadly heart-shaped, which exactly fit a northerner's idea of tropical growth, are, when well grown, a splendid background for the large (eight inches or more long in well grown specimens of variety *grandiflora*), orange-scented, white flowers during August and September. As ordinarily seen, the plant is about a foot in height; good culture, which includes a deep rich soil, always moist during the growing season, some shade and protection from strong winds, will induce 2-foot growths, and then we have a truly tropical plant. Only a little less spectacular is *H. sieboldiana*, not less spectacular in stature, but rather in size of leaf. Here the foliage has taken on a metallic blue shade and the flowers, though much smaller than in the other two, are a pleasing shade of pale blue. Robinson mentions it as being useful "as a groundwork in beds of shrubs with fine foliage." And although I do not now recall having seen it employed that way, I can picture many associations of that kind which would be highly pleasing.

Although I have always admired *Galega officinalis* for its pretty leaves, I never realized until recently, when I saw it growing on a private estate where it had been grown for tropical effects, how effective it could be. There it had been planted (both the pale blue type and the blue and white variety, *hartlandi*) in thoroughly enriched soil along a stream bank, assuring it moisture throughout the growing year. There it grew close to five feet tall—twice its usual height. Gardeners who look to flowers for their effects may not greatly admire these plants, because one can scarcely call them showy in that respect, but if one looks to foliage, a well done group of goat's-rue would be embraced with joy.

Because pampas grass, *Cortaderia selloana* (*C. argentea* of some and *Gynerium argenteum* of others), is not hardy in my latitude, northern Michigan, I cannot speak of it from experience, but it is too important where it is hardy to be left out of this account. So I am turning to

William Robinson, who wrote as follows back in the 1860's: "What is there growing in garden or wild more nobly distinct and beautiful than the great silvery plumes of this plant waving in the autumnal gusts—the burial plumes, as it were, of our summer too early dead? What tender plant so effective as this in giving a new aspect of vegetation to our gardens, if it is tastefully placed and well grown? Long before it flowers it possesses more merit for its foliage and habit than scores of things cultivated indoors for their effect—dasy-lirions, etc., for example—and it would be well worthy of being extensively used if one of its silver-crested wands were never put forth in autumn . . . It should be planted even far more extensively than it is at present, and given deep and good soil either natural or made. The soils of many gardens are insufficient to give it the highest degree of strength and vigor, and no plant better repays for a thorough preparation, which ought to be more freely given when it is considered that one preparation suffices for many years. If convenient, give it a somewhat sheltered position in the flower garden, so as to prevent as much as possible that ceaseless searing away of the foliage which occurs wherever the plant is much exposed to the breeze."

It might be added that treatment such as recommended by that writer ought to produce, according to the literature, plants up to twenty feet in height at flowering time.



"Madam! How can you say such a thing when you know all my stock is guaranteed?"

During my experimenting days I had not a little fun trying to grow the two South American gunneras, *G. chilensis* and *G. manicata*, but with not too much success. In the first place, this is too far north for them and we were sure to lose them during a cold winter in spite of every protection. In the second place, the ground here is too dry for plants of their size which need constant moisture. For gardens that can meet these two conditions, moderate winter temperatures and a constant supply of moisture, I can think of few specimens which are more spectacular for their foliage. The following description, taken from Darwin, will tell far better than I could what one may expect in a well grown specimen: "I one day noticed growing on the sandstone cliffs some fine plants of the panke (*Gunnera scabra*) [*G. chilensis* of modern botanists Ed.], which somewhat resembles the rhubarb on a gigantic scale. The inhabitants eat the stalks, which are sub-acid, and tan leather with the roots or prepare a black dye from them. The leaf is nearly circular, but deeply indented on its margin. I measured one which was nearly eight feet in diameter, and therefore no less than twenty-four feet in circumference! The stalk is rather more than a yard high, and each plant sends out four or five of these enormous leaves, presenting altogether a noble appearance."

No doubt stock plants suitable for division could be found in southern nurseries. If not, they may be grown quite easily from seeds, as I have found on several occasions, though it should be added that seedage is rather a slow process.

One will find several sunflowers recommended and sometimes used for tropical effects, and no doubt they could be used with more or less pleasing results. But there is trouble ahead for the gardener who, using them indiscriminately, happens to get hold of one of the spreaders. If I were to make a choice among them, it would unhesitatingly fall on *Helianthus orgyalis*, whose ample tufts of long willowy leaves, not coarse in the way of many sunflowers, and long plumes of single yellow flowers, three to four inches across, are one of the joys of the September and October garden. Although it de-

[Continued on page 31.]

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

RICHARD P. WHITE,
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY



636 SOUTHERN BLDG.,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

STATE CERTIFICATES.

Copies of the nurseryman's state inspection certificates are required to go on all shipments of nursery stock, with the exception of shipments going into the states of Florida, Arkansas, Washington, California and Montana. In these states either special tags or inspection at destination is required. State regulatory officials feel that the general purchasing public does not fully understand what a state inspection certificate means. They also believe that if the public did recognize that all nursery stock carrying a state certificate had been inspected by a competent state official, retail buyers would be less likely to purchase stock from unlicensed peddlers and other dealers handling noninspected collected material.

At the National Plant Board meeting at Chicago last June, a request was made to the American Association of Nurserymen that it initiate a program of public education on the meaning and value of nurserymen's state inspection certificates. Consequently, the A. A. N. has prepared the copy reproduced on this page and suggests that this or similar copy be used in your 1946 retail catalogs, mailing pieces, etc. This is a way for nurserymen to capitalize on a legal requirement and at the same time

deter consumer purchases from peddlers or dealers in noninspected or collected material.

THAT BILL IS UP AGAIN.

For the third time, in consecutive sessions of Congress, a bill to regulate federal distribution of seeds, feeds, nursery stock and fertilizers has been introduced. The first time such a bill was considered, in the Seventy-eighth Congress, hearings were held and the bill passed both branches of Congress to run into a presidential veto. The bill was re-introduced with modifications designed to meet the President's objection and passed the Senate, but was not considered in the House.

In the present Congress, Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry, has introduced S-818 to provide that any federal agency distributing the above-mentioned commodities shall comply with the state's inspection laws. The bill will have the support of state departments of agriculture and of the industries concerned. Communications in support of this legislation should be sent to Hon. Elmer Thomas, chairman of the agriculture and forestry committee, Senate Office Building,

Washington 25, D. C., with a carbon and cover letter to your own two senators and to your congressman.

This legislation, says Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, is needed before federal agencies start expanding their activities on postwar projects calling for the production and distribution, either free or at a subsidized cost, of the commodities included in the bill.

FOREST TREE SEED LIST.

The American Association of Nurserymen has been asked by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture to aid in bringing up to date its list of commercial nurseries and seedsmen from whom forest tree seeds and seedlings can be purchased. The present list is dated 1942 and contains forty-five names.

The Forest Service has been receiving numerous inquiries from foreign sources for tree seeds and seedlings. Many requests are for sizable quantities and for native species not in general use in the trade.

If you are a collector, have collectors in your employ or know of any collectors of forest tree seeds, send your name or their names and addresses to the American Association of Nurserymen, 636 Southern Building, Washington 5, D. C. If you produce forest tree seedlings, be sure to add your name to the list.

LABOR PRIORITY.

Nurseries have experienced great difficulty in obtaining prisoner of war help this spring, and losing those already on the job posed a real threat to production already planned for 1945, states Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen. The allocation of farm labor to farmers is directly under the jurisdiction of the state directors of extension in the agricultural colleges. Basic regulations are determined by the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture, division of labor. Army and navy needs for prisoners of war receive first consideration; then comes production of crops essential to the war effort, and finally important, but not essential, agriculture.

Because of misunderstandings and lack of information all nursery concerns have apparently been considered in the third and last group. Recent conferences with USDA officials have resulted in a letter's going from headquarters to state direc-

USE IN YOUR 1946 CATALOGS!

Look for this

CERTIFICATE

on all purchases of nursery stock

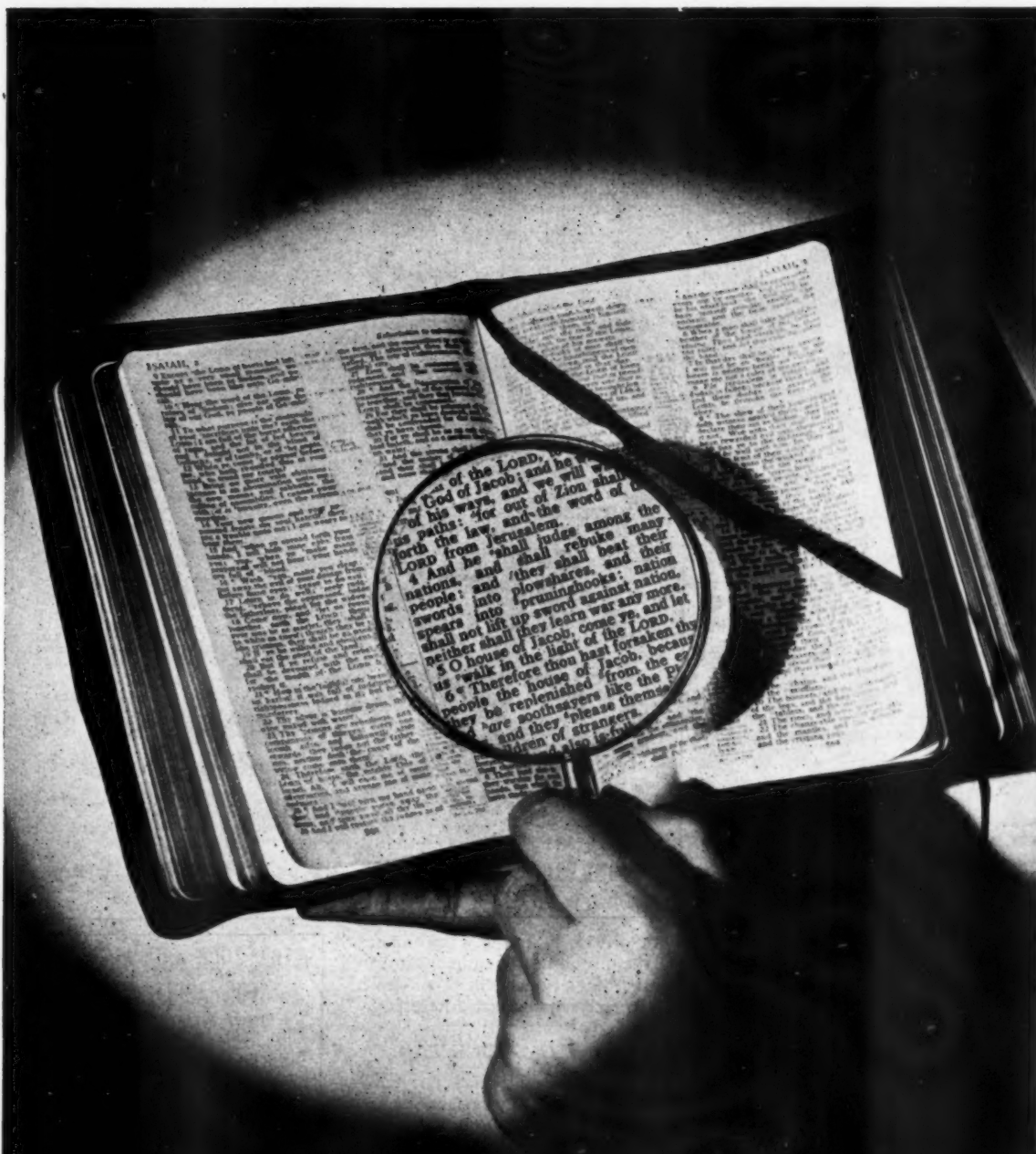
It is your

GUARANTEE

that the stock you receive has been inspected by our competent State officials and found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases. All our nursery stock is inspected by the trained personnel of our State Department of Agriculture, and we are issued this certificate only after it has been determined that our stock meets their standards of pest freedom.

We attach copy of our certificate on all our shipments. Look for it. It is your guarantee backed by our State Department of Agriculture.





==“swords into plowshares”

To our courageous boys who have suffered and who today sleep beneath foreign soil, this page is dedicated. May a just and lasting peace be a living memorial to their sacrifice.

Gro. J. Ball.

tors of extension (dated April 23, 1945), calling attention to the fact that nursery firms producing "food-bearing plants such as fruit trees, fruit bushes, strawberry plants, grapevines, rhubarb and asparagus, etc., are eligible to receive assistance through the emergency farm labor program in securing adequate supply of labor to insure maximum production. Requests for labor (local, interstate, prisoner of war or foreign) from these nursery farms should receive the same consideration as requests submitted by operators of farms producing similar war crops."

This statement relative to providing labor for use in nurseries should clear up any misunderstanding that may exist in any state as to the essentiality of food-bearing plants that nurseries produce along with other essential farm crops.

In 1940 a survey indicated that the nurseries of the country have approximately 100,000 acres in nursery stock, and 60,000 acres in other farm crops. In 1944 the A. A. N. survey indicated 82,000 acres in nursery stock and approximately 90,000 in other crops, an increase of fifty per cent in farm crop production essential to the war effort, other than essential food-bearing plants.

STATE NURSERY FUNDS.

A bill to increase the authorization of money for the support of the Clarke-McNary nurseries in the various states from \$100,000 to \$500,000 has been introduced by Senator Richard B. Russell, of Georgia, chairman of the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations and a member of the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry. These state nurseries are jointly supported by state and federal funds on a dollar for dollar basis.

Appropriations under section 4 of the Clarke-McNary law have not been made to the full authorization for several years. Recent appropriations have been \$83,700. The proposal to increase authorizations to \$500,000 is indicative of the fact that the federal Forest Service is looking ahead to the postwar period when, with larger appropriations, it can expand production of forest tree stock for "establishing forests, windbreaks, shelterbelts and farm wood lots." If limited to the first objective, nurserymen would not complain, says Richard P. White, executive secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen. It is when government agencies transgress into other fields that commercial nurserymen feel that they are entering into competition

with private industry. Amendments to the proposed amendment of the Clarke-McNary act will be suggested to protect commercial interests.

NURSERY STOCK TAX.

New Hampshire has enacted a modern timber taxation act, exempting from taxation growing timber and imposing a severance tax at the time of harvest. The law states that "all growing wood and timber, except fruit trees, nursery stock and trees maintained only for shade or ornamental uses, shall be excluded from the general property tax, but the land upon which such growing wood and timber stands shall be assessed at its full and true value." By inference, fruit trees and nursery stock are included in the general property tax of the state of New Hampshire.

This method of taxation on timber lands is gaining adherents. Timber tax laws should be watched in all states in order to avoid an indirect means by which growing nursery stock may be taxed.

LAST CALL—10% DISCOUNT

You may deduct 10 per cent cash discount from prices listed below on orders for immediate shipment.

GRAPES		1-1 is 1-yr., No. 1, and 2-1 is 2-yr., No. 1, etc.	Per 10	Per 100
200	Agawam, 2-2		\$1.50	\$15.00
150	Beta, 2-1		2.00	18.00
300	Beta, 2-2		1.50	12.00
3,000	Concord, 2-1		1.80	15.00
10,000	Concord, 2-2		1.50	12.00
100	Concord Seedless, 1-1		5.50	50.00
50	Delaware, 2-1		2.00	18.00
200	Fredonia, 2-1		2.00	18.00
600	Fredonia, 2-2		1.50	15.00
200	Golden Muscat, 1-1		5.50	50.00
300	Moore's Early, 2-1		2.00	18.00
300	Moore's Early, 2-2		1.80	15.00
600	Niagara, 2-1		1.80	15.00
900	Niagara, 2-2		1.50	12.00
100	Worden, 2-1		2.00	18.00
250	Worden, 2-2		1.80	15.00
CURRANTS			Per 10	Per 100
400	Cherry, 2-2		\$1.80	\$18.00
200	Fay's Prolific, 2-1		2.00	18.00
200	Fay's Prolific, 2-2		1.80	16.00
150	Perfection, 2-2		2.20	20.00
100	Red Cross, 2-1		2.00	18.00
100	Red Cross, 2-2		1.80	15.00
500	Red Lake, 2-1		2.40	22.00
3,000	Red Lake, 2-2		2.50	20.00
200	Wildor, 2-1		2.00	18.00
250	Wildor, 2-2		1.80	15.00
GOOSEBERRIES			Per 10	Per 100
50	Carrie, 2-2		\$4.00	\$35.00
50	Joselyn, 2-1		5.00	45.00
RASPBERRIES			Per 100	Per 1000
800	Chief, No. 1		\$8.00	\$75.00
3,500	Chief, No. 2		7.00	65.00
100	Columbian, No. 1 Tips		8.00	75.00
2,000	Cumberland, trans. No. 1		8.00	75.00
10,000	Cumberland, Tips, No. 1		6.00	55.00
3,000	Latham, No. 1		8.50	75.00
6,000	Latham, No. 2		7.00	65.00
2,000	Newbush, No. 1		8.50	70.00
250	Quillen, Tips, No. 1		8.00	70.00
1,000	Indian Summer, No. 1		8.00	75.00
1,000	Sodus, Tips, No. 1		9.00	80.00
500	Sunrise, No. 1		8.00	75.00
BLACKBERRIES			Per 100	Per 1000
1,000	Alfred, No. 2		\$3.50	\$25.00
2,000	Eldorado, No. 1		5.00	40.00
1,200	Eldorado, No. 2		3.50	25.00
200	Snyder, No. 2		3.50	25.00
BOYSENBERRY			Per 100	Per 1000
1,500	Thornless		\$0.00	\$80.00
RHUBARB				Per 1000
2,000	Linnaeus, 3/4-in.			\$70.00
2,000	Linnaeus, 1-in.			\$0.00

All stock listed subject to prior sale and our regular terms. Packing and Boxing additional. Better yet, send check with your order.

SHERMAN NURSERY COMPANY

Charles City, Iowa

STOP, LOOK AND WIRE ORDERS FOR APPLE GRAFTS!

THIS WILL BE OUR LAST ADVERTISEMENT THIS SPRING.

We still have to offer: Jonathan, Red and Yellow Delicious, Grimes Golden, Rome Beauty, Transparent, Winesap and Stayman.

Price on 2000 Mahaleb Cherry Seedlings, \$30.00 per 1000.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY & LANDSCAPE CO.

Leo H. Graves, Prop. Farina, Ill.

LINING-OUT STOCK OUR SPECIALTY....

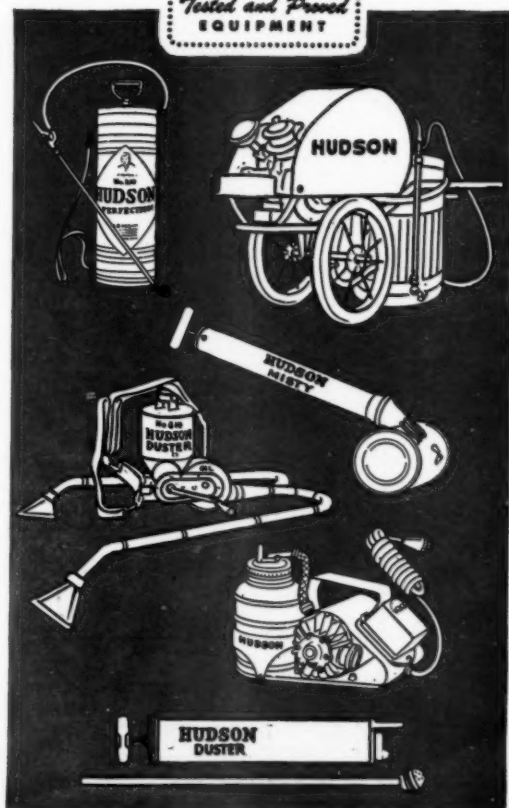
Shade Tree Whips... a timely finished product saving 2 to 4 yrs. growing effort... excellent variety.

A very complete line of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and EVERGREEN SHRUBS, including many scarce items. Send for Spring 1946 list.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN CO. DRESHER, PA.



But Where?



Folks today have more money than ever before. It's in war bonds and savings deposits. They can't spend it now. But when the war is over, the spending will begin. *Where* they spend it is a matter of real concern to dealers now.

For those dollars don't mean a thing to you, unless some are spent *in your store*. And they'll be spent in your store only if what you have to sell stacks up as the best buy.

That's where HUDSON is vital to your post-war picture. Think of your store with a representative stock of HUDSON Sprayers and Dusters. Here is a group of correctly designed, honestly made products already familiar to folks in your locality. It's a line that brings prospects to the dealer who handles it. Why? Because HUDSON "Tested and Proved" equipment has the well-earned reputation of making the buyer's dollar go farther.

Investigate the value of the HUDSON dealership now. Get ready to sell the Sprayer and Duster line that will give you an inside track in the race for better post-war business and bigger post-war profits.

H. D. HUDSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY
589 E. Illinois St., Chicago 11, Ill. • Branches in Principal Cities in U. S.

HUDSON

- ◆ SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS
- ◆ HAY TOOLS AND BARN EQUIPMENT
- ◆ LIVESTOCK EQUIPMENT
- ◆ FARM VENTILATION EQUIPMENT
- ◆ POULTRY EQUIPMENT

Buy More Bonds and KEEP Them . . . Increase Your Stake in America's Future

OBITUARY

Lieut. Edward T. Kelly.

Lieut. Edward T. Kelly, 25-year-old son of William F. Kelly, president of Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Inc., Dansville, N. Y., was killed in a plane crash April 27, at Claude, Tex., while on a routine flight from Sedalia army airfield, at Warrensburg, Mo., to San Antonio, Tex.

A graduate of Dansville Central high school, Lieutenant Kelly was a junior in the school of agriculture at Cornell University when he enlisted in the army air corps in January, 1940. He received his primary train-



Lieut. Edward T. Kelly.

ing at Tuscaloosa, Ala., was advanced to Randolph Field, Tex., and then transferred to Kelly field, at San Antonio, where he received his wings in November, 1940. After serving there for some time as an instructor, he was sent to Elmira, N. Y., for glider pilot training and received his license in September, 1941. Lieutenant Kelly continued to serve as an instructor at various army airfields in Texas until January, 1943, when he entered the army-navy engine training school of Pratt & Whitney, at Hartford, Conn. He completed the course in March.

In May, 1943, Lieutenant Kelly was assigned to India, where he was an instructor at the Chinese aviation school until January, 1944, when he returned to the United States for hospitalization for injuries received in India. Upon his recovery he was sent to Sedalia airfield, from which he made his last flight.

In addition to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Kelly, he is also sur-

vived by two brothers, John, who is secretary-treasurer of Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Inc., and Lieut. William F., Jr., who is with Patton's Third army, and two sisters, Mrs. Charles V. Northrop and Miss Eloise L. Kelly.

A guard of honor escorted the body to Dansville for the funeral services. A military funeral was held May 7, at 9:30 a. m., from St. Patrick's church.

Sgt. William Bruce Armstrong.

Sgt. William Bruce Armstrong, son of Mrs. R. P. Royer, owner of the Boxwood Gardens, High Point, N. C., and the late Lieut. William L. Armstrong, was killed in action April 12, in Germany, while serving with the Fourteenth field artillery of the Second armored division of the Ninth army.

Sergeant Armstrong graduated from Allen Jay high school and attended High Point College and North Carolina State College. He was connected with the Continental Life Insurance Co. before volunteering for service in April, 1941. He served as an instructor at Fort Bragg until March, 1944, when he was sent overseas.

Besides his mother, Sergeant Armstrong is survived by a brother, Jack G. Armstrong, now stationed at the marine base at Cherry Point, N. C.

Daniel Webster Babcock.

Daniel Webster Babcock, founder and president of the Atlantic Nurseries, Inc., Berlin, Md., died at his home April 30. He was carrying a bushel of dahlia bulbs in his packing house when stricken with a heart attack. He was 80 years old and had been in declining health for the past two years.

Mr. Babcock, a native of Dansville, N. Y., had been in the nursery business all his life, except for a year when, at the age of 19, he was employed as a cowboy on a large ranch in South Dakota. In 1898 he moved to Berlin, Md., and for twelve years was general manager at the old Harrisons' Nurseries. He founded his own business in 1920 and specialized in the production and marketing of gladiolus bulbs.

Mr. Babcock was a member of the American Association of Nurserymen, the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Nurserymen's Association and the New England Gladiolus Society. In recognition of being the first to introduce the growing of tree seedlings in Maryland, he was made an honorary member of the Maryland Forestry Association, and for many years he served as Worcester county forester. Mr. Babcock was also formerly post-

FARMERS WHOLESALE NURSERY

Paul Patterson, Owner

Specializing in
JUNE BUD PEACH and
YEAR-OLD APPLE
for the Wholesale Trade.

Now accepting orders and
grow contracts for the
1945-46 season.

WRITE FOR PRICES.

P. O. Box 34 Smithville, Tenn.

"YOU GET WHAT YOU BUY"

We have a good lot of PEACH SEEDLINGS for JUNE BUDDING

We expect to start budding around May 15, as seedlings are about 30 days advanced this year.

We can bud any variety you desire and will appreciate bidding on your want list.

COUCH BROS. NURSERY CO.
McMinnville, Tenn.

master of Berlin. He was a member of the Stevenson Methodist church.

Serving as pallbearers at the funeral held May 2 were G. Hale Harrison, general manager of Harrison Bros. Nurseries, Berlin; Raymond G. Bunting, secretary of Buntings' Nurseries, Inc., Selbyville, Del.; Leamon G. Tingle, proprietor of Tingle's Nurseries, Pittsville, Md.; Homer S. Kemp, manager of Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, Princess Anne, Md.; W. G. Kerbin, secretary-treasurer of the Atlantic Nurseries, Inc., all members of the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula Nurserymen's Association, and Guy E. Boston, the new postmaster of Berlin.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Nancy Mae Babcock, Mr. Babcock is survived by two sons, Charles and Edmund Babcock, of Dansville, N. Y., and two daughters, Mrs. Waldo Snyder, of Spring Water, N. Y., and Mrs. Adelbert Hall, of Dansville; two sisters, Mrs. Rolin Wilson, of Dansville, and Mrs. John Taylor, of Tonawanda, N. Y., twelve grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Paul H. Graves.

Paul H. Graves, secretary and sales manager of the Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa., died suddenly April 21. He was born near Oxford, Pa., and joined the Conard-Pyle Co. twenty-three years ago. He was an indefatigable worker with an unusual ability to take care of all the distracting details of a mail-order business with notable willingness of spirit, courtesy and good humor. He leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

Funeral services were held April 24. The Conard-Pyle offices were closed at noon to permit his friends to attend.

Mrs. Phia Baker.

Mrs. Phia Baker, mother of Will J. Baker, of the Baker Floral Co., Fort Worth, Tex., and widow of the late William Baker, one of the founders of Baker Bros. Nursery, Fort Worth, died April 28. She was 84 years old. Among the pallbearers were her two nephews, Edward L. Baker and J. B. Baker, Jr., of the latter firm.

Stuart E. Washburn.

Stuart E. Washburn, Bolling, Ala., nurseryman and landscape architect, died in his sleep on the night of April 14 at his home.

Mr. Washburn was widely known throughout Alabama and Georgia as a landscape contractor. His activities centered largely about Columbus and Atlanta, particularly Columbus, where he maintained an office and a crew and had a large clientele. The grounds of many of the larger estates

GRAPEVINES BERRY PLANTS

IN STORAGE IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

GRAPES

Western New York-grown

		Per 100	Per 1000
5,000	Concord, 2-yr., No. 1.....	\$14.00	\$120.00
10,000	Concord, 1-yr., No. 2.....	7.00	60.00

RASPBERRIES

5,000	Cumberland, black tips.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 45.00
3,000	Sunrise, red	7.50	65.00
2,000	Washington, red	6.00	50.00

BLACKBERRIES

1,000	Early Harvest, No. 1.....	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00
2,000	Early Harvest, No. 2.....	4.00	35.00
3,000	Eldorado, No. 2.....	4.00	35.00

MISCELLANEOUS BERRIES

10,000	Boysenberries	\$ 7.50	\$ 65.00
5,000	Boysenberries, thornless	8.50	75.00

THE WILLIS NURSERY CO.

Ottawa,* Kansas

PEACH AND APPLE TREES

Fall 1945 Delivery

We have, over our needs, sufficient labor and Peach Seedlings to grow on contract 150,000 June Budded Peach Trees to such varieties as suit the purchaser. Budding starts May 20 and ends June 10 to 15. Could dormant bud 50,000 for Fall 1946 delivery.

June Budded Peach	Dormant Budded Peach	Apple
6 to 12 ins.	5/16 to 7/16-in.	100,000 1-yr. Grafts
12 to 18 ins.		12 to 18 ins.
18 to 24 ins.	7/16 to 9/16-in.	18 to 24 ins.
24 to 30 ins.	9/16 to 11/16-in.	2 to 3 ft.
30 to 36 ins.		3 to 4 ft.
3 ft. and up	11/16-in. and up	4 to 5 ft.

Inquiries for prices, naming quantities of each variety and sizes of peach trees wanted, are invited. List of varieties of 1-year apple mailed upon request.

We are in the market for quantities of other kinds of fruit trees and small fruits. Will exchange or buy now. Write for want list.

TENNESSEE NURSERY CO.

Box 1

Cleveland, Tenn.

in and about Columbus were planted and maintained by him for many years. He also had some twenty schools and colleges scattered throughout the south, largely maintained by the Scripps Foundation, under his care and maintenance. His nursery was located at Bolling, about

fifty miles south of Montgomery.

Stuart Washburn was one of the most beloved men in the nursery fraternity of Alabama, a modest and fine gentleman who will long be missed by those who knew him intimately.

Mrs. Washburn, who for many

years was president of the Federated Music Clubs of Alabama, died about two years ago. There are no children.

H. B. Chase.

Ernest Braunton.

Ernest Braunton, Los Angeles, Cal., died suddenly at his home at Los Angeles March 22. Mr. Braunton, 77 years old, went to Glendale, Cal., in 1903 to become superintendent of the L. C. Brand estate. He designed private grounds and public parks throughout southern California. Mr. Braunton wrote many articles on gardening and horticulture and for fifteen years was the associate editor of the California Cultivator. A member of the California Association of Nurserymen, in addition to other trade organizations, he was active in horticultural research until his death.

Mr. Braunton is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters.

David M. Moore.

David Moulton Moore, nurseryman and contractor at Ogden, Utah, died at his home there April 6. He was 93 years old and had been ill for a long time. Mr. Moore was born at Ogden and was associated with his father in the contracting business, assisting in building the first bridges over the Ogden and Weber rivers. In 1876 he entered the nursery business and operated Moore's Nurseries until 1925.

Mr. Moore is survived by one son, Jesse L., of Jessie L. Moore's Nurseries, Ogden, and three married daughters.

William Fixter.

William Fixter, proprietor of Fixter's Gardens, Longview, Wash., died March 31. His widow, Mrs. Sarah Ann Fixter, will sell the business.

COLD-STORAGE MAGNOLIA.

Photographs of a Magnolia soulangeana in full bloom on March 4 of this year provide proof that it is still growing vigorously after a stay in cold storage for seventeen months. Henry B. Chase, president of the Chase Nursery Co., Chase, Ala., reports that the tree was kept in cold storage at temperatures of 32 to 35 degrees from November, 1942, until April, 1944, when it was planted at the Mason Brown Ice Plant, where it now flourishes.

ROBERT PYLE, president of the Conard-Pyle Co., West Grove, Pa., was on a business trip extending to the Pacific coast the past month.

This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Hemming

PRICES.

A retail nurseryman was heard to complain that there was no keeping ahead of rising trade prices. No sooner had his retail list been published than the trade prices caught up with the retail quotations.

The nurseryman is not alone. The same conditions may be said to exist in every line of merchandising.

The subject of prices is an interesting problem even in normal times; under war conditions it is hopeless of solution. So we shall have to wait until postwar conditions permit us to think about stabilizing prices.

A BRIEF PLANTING SEASON.

As long as the writer can recall, there has never been a spring, or perhaps it would be better to say a spring planting season, as brief as the past one.

Before the daffodils, forsythias and shadbush were finished blooming the lilacs and wistarias were in full bloom. It was certainly a feast of bloom to be served all at one time.

The transition from winter to

summer was so sudden that it seemed to upset the natural order of things. The effect on the different kinds of trees was most interesting. Birch trees were noted in full leaf, while the leaves on others in sight of them had not started to open. Some of the silver maples along the street showed no sign of budding, while others were covered with green-winged seeds. On some trees the seeds were all brown and fluttering to the ground and still other trees were in full leaf.

Of course, it was all brought about by summer weather's coming so suddenly in the middle of March and staying. At least it did on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and, from all accounts, it has been much the same in other parts of the eastern states.

A letter from England dated March 26 says, "It is summer weather with us; the plum trees are in full bloom, very beautiful. I don't remember such a March in all my long life."

Maybe there is something in the suggestion that the explosions in con-

AGAIN IN PRINT

The Nursery Manual

By L. H. Bailey

For half a century a standard manual on the propagation of plants by means of seeds, layers, cuttings, buds, grafts and otherwise. Reprinted in many editions, this book was out of print for a time, but is again available. Half of the 456 pages contain chapters on nursery practices, particularly regarding propagation, while the latter half comprise an extended alphabetical list of plants with full indications for propagation under each plant.

Priced \$3.50

For sale by

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

343 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.

SHADE TREES CONIFERS

Good assortment of
varieties and sizes.

Write Us

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY
Newark, New York

"A friendly, efficient sales service"

E. D. ROBINSON

SALES AGENCY

38 So. Elm St. P. O. Box 285

WALLINGFORD, CONN.

Representing

Adams Nursery, Inc.

Bristol Nurseries, Inc.

Barnes Brothers Nursery Co., Inc.

North-Eastern Forestry Co., Inc.

A. N. Pierson, Inc.

A complete line of well grown hardy plant material

Evergreens and Lining-out Stock

VINCA MINOR

Excellent 2-year.,	Per 100	Per 1000
field-grown	\$ 8.00	\$60.00
Excellent 2 1/2-in.,		
pot-grown	10.00	75.00

HUGH B. BARCLAY

1268 Montgomery Ave. Narberth, Pa.

Rhodos
BOTH NATIVE
AND NURSERY GROWN
KALMIA AZALEAS
Hemlocks and Pieris
La Bars'
STROUDSBURG PA.

Evergreens
Barberry
Privet

Write for wholesale price list.

GARDNER'S NURSERIES
Rocky Hill, Conn.

KOSTER NURSERY
Division of Seabrook Farms

Wholesale Nurserymen

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Write for wholesale price list of
lining-out and specimen stock
in better evergreens and shrubs.

BURR

Leading wholesale source for
Nursery Stock.

Send us your Want List.

C. R. BURR & CO., INC.
Manchester, Conn.

NORTHERN COLLECTED EVERGREENS

Hardy, well rooted. Abies balsamea,
Thuja occidentalis, Tsuga canadensis.

Priced per 1000.

3 to 6 ins. \$ 6.00 9 to 12 ins. \$18.00

6 to 9 ins. 10.00 12 to 18 ins. 25.00

Write for new list.

WILLIAM CROSBY HORSFORD, Charlotte, Vt.

PRIVET and BERBERIS

Splendid Stock

Write for Special Quotations

LESTER C. LOVETT
MILFORD DELAWARE

Nursery Stock at
Wholesale Only.

ARTHUR DUMMETT

Bernardsville, N. J.

nection with the war are disturbing the air currents which govern our weather. Let us hope they will not send us a killing frost now that everything is in full growth.

As I recall, when I worked at the old Meehan nurseries, at Germantown, Pa., we used to figure on the frost's being out of the ground and that we could start digging about the middle of March, when we could start shipping south. The digging and shipping season would last all through April with slight variation.

This spring the planting season did not last ten days as far as the condition of the plants was concerned.

It will be interesting to note what effect this rapid spring growth will have on the later development of trees and plants, if any. E. H.

SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

Pvt. Henry Skinner, son of George Skinner, Capitol Nurseries, Topeka, Kan., is stationed at Camp Wolters, Tex. Before his induction into the service, Henry was associated with his father in the operation of the nursery.

The Tole Landscape Service, Independence, Kan., has been awarded the contract for a roadside improvement job in Sumner county, Kan. The bid was \$2,091.

Early in March the Nevada Nurseries, Nevada, Mo., of which F. G. Riggs is proprietor, suffered the loss of their storage building and packing shed. The building, which was 44x64 feet, was a total loss.

After having been closed for more than a year on account of the ill health of the owner, the Sunnyside Nurseries, Wichita, Kan., has resumed business. Fred P. Mosteller, the proprietor, reports that he has improved in health.

CATALOGS RECEIVED.

Mount Arbor Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.—Wholesale bulletin No. 1 for 1945, of general nursery stock, 24 pages, 6x9 inches.

W. B. Clarke & Co. Nursery, San Jose, Cal.—Volume 12 of "Garden Aristocrats," descriptive catalog of newer conifers, deciduous trees and ornamental shrubs, 16 pages, 6 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches.

Upton Gardens, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Catalog of hardy plants including perennials, deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs and roses, with illustrations, 40 pages and cover, 5x8 inches. Also a catalog of "Rocky Mountain Rarities from Colorado," plants and seeds, with illustrations, 24 pages and cover, 5x8 inches.

L. W. HAGERMAN, formerly superintendent of the Lombard park district, is going into the retail nursery business at Lombard, Ill.

EVERGREENS—In a large assortment of Thuja, Juniperus, Chamaecyparis and Taxus.

LARGE SIZES—Cryptomeria, Arborvitae, Pine and Moss Cypress.

SHADE TREES—Linden, Norway Maples, Oriental Planes, Oak and Ginkgo.

ORNAMENTAL—Flowering Cherries, Crab Apple and Beeches, named varieties.

BAGATELLE NURSERY

Half Hollow Hills

P. O. Huntington Station, N. Y.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Nurserymen and Plantsmen

Visitors always welcome.

Paterson Ave. E. Rutherford, N. J.

Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Evergreens

Write For Our Wholesale Trade List

W.-T. Smith Corporation
Telephone 2689 GENEVA, N. Y.

PRINCETON NURSERIES

of PRINCETON, N. J.

SUPERIOR

Hardy Ornamentals

EVERGREEN LINERS

Taxus, many varieties.
Seedlings and transplants.
Ask for our latest price list.

HEASLEY'S NURSERIES
Freeport Road, Butler, Pa.

SHEPARD NURSERIES

Growers and Distributors of

ORNAMENTAL NURSERY STOCK

60 acres growing. Skaneateles, N. Y.

In the Country's Service

SGT. THOMAS M. BRAGG, stepson of J. C. Slatton, of the Slatton Nursery Co., McMinnville, Tenn., is a radioman and gunner on a B-26 somewhere in France.

FRANK ABRAMS, formerly in the employ of W. E. Corrigan's Tiger Nurseries, Brookhaven, N. Y., and now in the navy, has been transferred to St. Augustine, Fla.

KEERAN J. MURPHY, Jr., son of the proprietor of the East Providence Nurseries, East Providence, R. I., has enlisted in the marines and is stationed at Parris Island, S. C.

AMONG the group of American soldiers who found the gold bullion hidden in a salt mine at Merkers, Germany, when General Patton's Third army overran that territory was Lieut. Harold A. Hyde, grandson of H. A. Hyde, of the H. A. Hyde Co., Watsonville, Cal. Lieutenant Hyde is in charge of six gun squads of the Sixty-fifth division.

WOUNDED July 9, 1944, in the invasion of Normandy, Lieut. Victor E. de St. Aubin, Jr., for eight years with Eugene A. de St. Aubin & Bro., Inc., Addison, Ill., before his enlistment, has been at the Vaughan General hospital since August 23 recovering from a bad leg injury. He was with the Eighty-third division.

LEON F. PELISHEK, WT 2/c, son of the proprietor of the Pelishek Nursery, Clintonville, Wis., recently returned to sea duty after recovering from severe injuries sustained in an explosion aboard his ship, an aircraft carrier on which he has served in the Pacific for over two years. Another son, Corp. Robert E. Pelishek, is with the Sixty-fifth division of the Third army, last reported in Germany near the Austrian border. Gerald Pelishek will enter the naval air corps upon graduation from high school in June.

THREE of the sons of J. A. (Bert) Snyder, of the Columbia & Okanogan Nursery Co., Wenatchee, Wash., are in the army and the fourth recently received his honorable discharge. John J., who was employed in the office of the nursery for several years, is a sergeant instructing in ground-work at Fort Logan, Colo.; Albert is with the air corps on Saipan, and Gene is with the observation corps somewhere in Italy. Robert, who was a pilot in the army air corps, was given an honorable discharge because of injuries. He is now enrolled at the University of Washington.

LIEUT. JACKSON B. CHENOWETH, son of E. B. Chenoweth, owner of the Mount Vernon Nursery, Mount Vernon, Wash., has returned to the United States wearing the Presidential Unit Citation. After nearly three years overseas with the army air corps, mostly in New Guinea, Lieutenant Chenoweth is now stationed at Santa Ana, Cal., in the supply department.

LIEUT. ROBERT L. MOSTY, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lee Mosty, Center Point, Tex., who was wounded March 30, 1945, captured by the Germans and recaptured by the Americans while serving with the U. S. army engineers, is now recuperating in a hospital in England. Lieut. Huling Mosty, another son, served with the infantry in the south Pacific and was with the invading forces on Leyte, returned home in March and is at Camp Wolters, Tex.

SECOND LIEUT. WESLEY J. CASS, husband of the former Frances Mosty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mosty, Kerrville, Tex., is stationed at Luke field, Phoenix, Ariz., awaiting assignment as a fighter pilot. William D. Craft, Jr., ARM 2/c, husband of the former Marie Mosty, another daughter, is now stationed at preflight school at Saint Mary's College, in California, after four and one-half years' service in the navy.

THE three sons of T. N. Nicholson, of the Commercial Nursery Co., Decherd, Tenn., in service are Capt. H. A. Nicholson, studying the Chinese language at the University of California, Berkeley, after three years as an instructor at Fort Benning, Ga.; Staff Sgt. D. F. Nicholson, stationed at Moody airfield, Valdosta, Ga., and Corp. T. N. Nicholson, Jr., attached to the Ninth army Q. M. Rhd. Div.

REPRESENTING the firm of Roy E. Woodman & Bros., Denver, Colo., in the armed forces are Lieut. Robert E. Woodman, a glider pilot, who has been at the Italian front for the past year; Sgt. Leo Woodman and Corp. Floyd Glenn Akins, both with the Seventh army for the past two and one-half years and now in Germany, and Ensign George Hall and Machinist's Mate Bernard Woodman, both on destroyer duty in the Pacific for the past year.

LIEUT. WILLIAM F. KELLY, JR., son of William F. Kelly and brother of John Kelly, of Kelly Bros. Nurseries, Inc., Dansville, N. Y., has been in service since 1943, when he graduated from Cornell University, where he was a member of the reserve officers' training corps. After extensive training in this country, he left for overseas on Christmas and went to France, where he was assigned to the Eleventh armored division of General Patton's Third army. Early this month he was in Czechoslovakia. His brother, Lieut. Edward T. Kelly, whose obituary appears on another page, was killed April 27 in a plane crash in Texas.

We Offer—

FOR SPRING 1945

EVERGREENS—In a large assortment of PYRAMIDAL and GLOBE ARBOVITAE, PFITZER JUNIPER and YEWs in grades at attractive prices. SOME LARGE SPECIMEN EVERGREENS, SHREUBERRY and SHADE TREES.

Mail want list for prices.

THE WESTMINSTER NURSERIES
Westminster, Md.

FRUIT TREES AND SMALL FRUITS

HARRISON BROTHERS NURSERIES

G. Hale Harrison, General Manager
BERLIN, MARYLAND

EVERGREENS

Hardy, northern-grown
B&B Evergreens

Write for our wholesale list.

HOLTON & HUNKEL CO. NURSERIES

P. O. Box 1747 Milwaukee 1, Wis.
Nurseries at Brown Deer.

HESS' NURSERIES

Mountain View,
New Jersey

ORNAMENTALS TREES SHRUBS EVERGREENS

Wholesale growers of a
general assortment for
the best Landscape Plantings

BRYANT'S NURSERIES
PRINCETON ILLINOIS

LINERS

ILEX crenata rotundifolia—Oriental
Holly, dwarf non-fruiting male
plants. These are preferred, for the
fruit is black, not red.

4500 4 to 6 ins... 10c each
1000 8 to 12 ins... 15c each

LAUROCERASUS caroliniana—
Cherry Laurel.

4500 6 to 8 ins... 10c each

VERHALEN NURSERY COMPANY
Scottsville, Texas
Phone Marshall 4876 Wholesale Only

1887

1945

WE OFFER FOR 1945

our usual line of

SHRUBS EVERGREENS
FOREST AND SHADE TREES
VINES AND CREEPERS

Trade List mailed on request.

FOREST NURSERY CO., INC.
J. R. Boyd, Pres. McMinnville, Tenn.

PERENNIALS
SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS

LATE dormant season.
Can usually ship through the
month of May.

J. J. NIGARD NURSERY, Herkster, Wis.



EVERGREENS

Growers of Quality Evergreens
Lining-out Stock a Specialty
Write for Trade List

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.
Established 1884 STURGEON BAY, WIS.

Book orders early.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

SNEED NURSERY COMPANY
P. O. Box 798 Oklahoma City, Okla.

BURTON'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
EVERGREEN GRAFTS, TRANSPLANTED
EVERGREENS, SHRUB LINERS.
Write!
RARE ITEMS YOU DO NOT
FIND IN MOST LISTS!
HILLTOP NURSERIES
EASTON, OHIO

O. J. ANDERSON, with the
Blume System Tree Experts, Hous-
ton, Tex., recently saw his oldest son
off to San Diego, Cal., for basic train-
ing with the navy.

MAJ. J. A. REKTORIK, proprie-
tor of the Corpus Christi Nursery,
Corpus Christi, Tex., was recently
home on furlough after thirty
months' duty in India. Mrs. Rektorik
is carrying on the business in his ab-
sence.

FORMERLY with the Jones Or-
namental Nursery, Nashville, Tenn.,
Lieut. (j. g.) Edwin D. Jolly is on
the U. S. S. Arkansas and was in on
the bombardment of Okinawa. Pvt.
Vernon Manly has just been home on
a 30-day leave after serving eighteen
months in Iceland. Pfc. Bynum New-
man was recently discharged because
of wounds received in France.

CURED of his tropical illness,
Capt. James Phifer is back in harness
and writes from the Philippines of
the shameful destruction of Manila,
which could have been avoided if the
Japs had followed the course taken
by the Americans in 1942. May 13
marked the beginning of his fourth
year in the army, and two years and
four months have been spent over-
seas. His address is Capt. James
Phifer, AGS-G2-GHQ, APO 500,
c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

JOHN T. BOYD, vice-president
of the Forest Nursery Co., McMinn-
ville, Tenn., and only son of J. R.
Boyd, was home on a furlough after
completing his training as a fighter
pilot at Fort Sumner, N. M., in late
February. April 14 he landed in the
Hawaiian islands, whence he was
sent to New Guinea. While in New
Guinea, Flight Officer Boyd had some
training in living and traveling in
the jungle and special training in fly-
ing a P-51 before going into combat
somewhere in the Pacific. His ad-
dress is F/O John T. Boyd, T-128552
S.D., F.E.A.F., C. R. & T. C.,
360th Service Group, APO 713-1,
care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

JAMES N. LYON, electrician's
mate first class, former secretary of
the Forest Nursery Co., McMinnville,
Tenn., and son-in-law of J. R. Boyd,
returned to the United States in early
March after spending twenty-three
months in the Pacific including six
months on Guadalcanal. He entered
the Seabees in October, 1942. After
spending a 30-day furlough with his
father and mother at Wells, Nev.,
and his wife at McMinnville, he has
returned to the west coast for re-
assignment. His present address is
James N. Lyon, EM 1/c, C.B.R.D.,
Camp Parks, Cal.

OUR 75th YEAR

**LAKE'S
SHENANDOAH NURSERIES**
SHENANDOAH, IOWA

BOWLES

Variety of Vinca Minor

Large blue flowers.
Excellent ground cover.

Field-grown, 6 to 10 runners.
\$12.00 per 100.

ILGENFRITZ
Monroe, Michigan

Northern-grown Stock

Send
for
Price
List.

J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES
St. Paul 6, Minn.



Wholesale growers of the best
Ornamental Evergreens,
Deciduous Trees,
Shrubs and Roses.

Write for our current trade list.

THE KALLAY BROTHERS CO.
Painesville, Ohio

We have a substantial surplus of ornamentals:
SHRUBS, SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES
Send your Want List for quotations.

PONTIAC NURSERIES
Romeo, Mich.

FAIRVIEW EVERGREEN NURSERIES
Fairview, Pa.

Growers of a general line
specializing in
LINING-OUT STOCK

**NOVELTY PERENNIAL and
ROCK GARDEN PLANTS**

Wholesale Trade List now ready.
Send for your copy.

CARROLL GARDENS Westminster, Md.

Insect Control

PESTS OF PINES.

Pine-leaf Scale.

A scale insect of common occurrence on pine and spruce, and to a lesser degree on some other conifers, is the pine-leaf scale. This insect belongs to a group commonly referred to as the scurfy scales. It is closely related to the scurfy scale insect found infesting elm trees, but comprises a different species.

The pine-leaf scale is conspicuous on infested trees and can be readily identified by the white, elongated scale or shell covering the insect. It is found attached to the needles of infested pine and spruce trees. The winter is passed in the egg stage, each female laying from twenty to thirty eggs. Entomologists find that there are at least two generations a year.

Although inspectors have never found trees killed in Illinois by this pest, heavily infested trees are stunted and have a pale, sickly appearance. Parasites are helpful in keeping this pest from being more destructive.

Infested trees may be freed from scale if sprayed at hatching time with a summer oil emulsion at a strength recommended by the manufacturer. In central Illinois these insects hatch about May 25 and possibly a week or ten days later in the northern part. The small young, yellow so-called crawlers (newly hatched) can be seen with the naked eye, but identification can be made more readily with a low-power hand lens. Sprays should not be applied when the temperature is above 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

Pine Bark Aphid.

A rather common pest on white pines is the pine bark aphid. Upon examining infested trees one will find cottony masses attached to the trunks and branches of pines where the bark is not too thick. When the young lice develop, a white flocculent growth covers their bodies, and in cases of severe infestation this characteristic of the pest gives the bark of the trees a whitewashed appearance. In certain periods of the life history of this insect, winged individuals develop which fly from tree to tree, thereby hastening its spread throughout the planting. It has been found to be a more serious problem in ornamental plantings than in natural stands of pine.

Work done in Michigan on the control of this pest indicates that it may be successfully combated by any of the following dormant sprays:

(1) Whale oil soap, one pound to eight gallons of water; (2) home-made oil emulsion, two per cent; (3) miscible oils, one to thirty; (4) lime-sulphur, 32 degrees Baume, one to eight.

For a summer spray is recommended one pint of nicotine sulphate to 100 gallons of water plus four pounds of cheap laundry soap.

Since the cottony mass surrounding the lice forms a protective covering, they are not readily killed and sprays should be applied with a coarse nozzle and with high pressure.

Pine Sawfly.

The pine sawfly usually occurs on white pine, but sometimes leaves that host to attack other kinds of pine.

The adults of this pest are robust, 4-winged wasplike insects which usually escape the attention of the nurseryman. The immature, or larva stage, however, is conspicuous, and its destructive feeding habits immediately arouse suspicion. These larvae resemble the common currant worm in size and habits. They are about an inch in length when fully grown, yellowish-white in color, and are easily distinguished by rows of black

spots along the body. Two species may be encountered, namely, LeConte's sawfly, which has a red head, and Abbott's sawfly, having a black head. When disturbed, the larvae have a habit of raising both ends of their bodies and, if the tree is shaken, will curl up and drop to the ground. In many sections of the country there are two generations, the first appearing in July and the second in September.

In their feeding habits the pine sawflies are most destructive on younger trees. It is not uncommon to find trees that have been completely defoliated. Badly infested trees are stunted and misshapen and consequently are of no further ornamental value. An easy and effective method of control for these pests is to spray infested trees with lead arsenate, using four pounds to 100 gallons of water. The spray should be applied as soon as the young larvae are noticed because they are more readily killed in the younger stages. Lead arsenate acts rather slowly on these pests and an immediate kill should not be anticipated.

A lead arsenate dust consisting of one part lead arsenate to ten parts hydrated lime is also an effective control measure.

The foregoing data were prepared

Save
Time

Save
Twine

Save
Labor

with **FELINS ELECTRIC BUNCH TYER**

For Bunch Vegetables, Cut Flowers, Nursery Stock



FELINS

Milwaukee 6

Wisconsin

RED RHUBARBS

MacDonald
and
Canada Red

ANDREWS NURSERY CO.
FARIBAULT, MINN.

WE HOPE that we have served you well this season. May we have the privilege of serving you again next season?

KRIEGER'S WHOLESALE NURSERY
Telephone 22 Bridgman, Mich.

WANTED**FRUIT TREE STOCKS**

Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry

Also Rose Seedlings for budding.

STORRS & HARRISON NURSERIES, INC.

Painesville, Ohio

**ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS
SHADE TREES, VINES
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS
LINING - OUT STOCK**

BOYD NURSERY CO., McMinnville, Tenn.

BUXUS SEMP. WELLERI

(Weller's Hardy Northern Type)
Only Boxwood proved hardy in Northern States for Twenty Years.

Ask for our Perennial catalog.

WELLER NURSERIES CO., Inc.
Leading Perennial Growers
Holland, Mich.

MAZZARD CHERRY SEED

Superior hardy strain. Crop very short as there will not be enough to go around.

WANTED

Plum, Apple, Pear Seed. Please quote what you will have to offer now, as we are placing our contracts.

VIRGINIA TREE FARMS, Woodlawn, Va.

PECAN TREES

100,000 Nursery-grown Pecan Trees.
Well rooted, 3 to 12 ft. high.
Mostly budded to papershell varieties.

Will sell cheap.

Grow this summer; dig in fall.

SHANKS NURSERIES Clyde, Tex.

for the Illinois State Nurserymen's Association by the state horticultural inspection supervisor at Glen Ellyn.

ELM LEAF BEETLE.

An outbreak of the elm leaf beetle this year is predicted in the east.

Although the adults do some damage to elms by eating holes in the foliage, the greatest menace to the trees is the larvae of the pest. Egg laying occurs on the underside of elm leaves in spring. When the tiny larvae hatch, they immediately begin to feed, often completely skeletonizing leaves and denuding entire trees.

Eastern elms have suffered much damage during the past few years through defoliation by the elm leaf beetle and the cankerworm. Such defoliation weakens a tree and greatly increases its susceptibility to Dutch elm disease.

Where cankerworms are abundant, elm trees should be sprayed with lead arsenate at once. A second spray should be applied three or four weeks later to protect them from the elm leaf beetle. One spray is not sufficient to take care of both pests. Three pounds of lead arsenate to 100 gallons of water forms both sprays.

TENT CATERPILLAR.

Nests of the tent caterpillar in the forks of tree branches this spring indicate the possibility of a peak period, which occurs only every ten or eleven years. The pest often appears in abundance for two successive years. In other years the pest is kept under control by its natural parasites.

The wild black cherry is the favorite host plant of the caterpillar, with apple trees running a close second. It also feeds to some extent upon plum and peach trees. Although it is not so important as some other pests, it does some damage and control is advisable.

Burning the nests on the trees is dangerous, since it is likely to cause injury to the tree. Nests can be removed safely with a brush or some device mounted on a long pole.

Spraying is the most effective control measure. Lead arsenate, applied to the foliage at the rate of three pounds to 100 gallons of water, will kill the caterpillars.

The adult of the insect, a 4-winged, reddish-brown moth, lays eggs in cylindrical clusters, encircling small twigs of host trees during late June or early July. The eggs remain on the trees throughout the winter, hatching the following April. The tiny caterpillars attack the new leaves as they are unfolding and, in

C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc.

BRIDGEPORT

INDIANA

Established 1875.

**WHITE-FLOWERING
DOGWOOD**

GINKGO

NORWAY MAPLE

SOFT MAPLE

SWEET GUM

THURLOW WILLOW

**WELL GROWN EVER-
GREENS, in variety.**

AMUR RIVER HEDGE

Dormant.

3 to 4 ft., \$22.00 per 1000.

Pear, Apple and Plum

Bearing age 5 to 6-yr.

In varieties, \$2.50 each.

Cash with order.

F.O.B. Chicago. Packing extra.

RANDOLPH MARKET NURSERY

808 W. Randolph St., Chicago 7, Ill.

ASPARAGUS

Washington and Paradise

Heavy, 1-year.

Let us quote on your needs.

COE, CONVERSE & EDWARDS CO.

Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

KELLY'S FRUIT TREES**KELLY BROS. NURSERIES, INC.**

Dansville, N. Y.

Since 1880

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Evergreens — Shrubs
Lining-out Stock

Send for Complete Trade List

W. N. SCARFF'S SONS

New Carlisle, O.

**SWEET POTATO PLANTS
NANCY HALL OR PORTO RICO**

Will sell and produce delicious yams.

1 basket, 2000 plants.....\$ 6.00

1 crate, 4000 plants.....12.00

Wire or letter orders filled the day received.

Express charges prepaid.

DUKE PLANT CO., Dresden, Tenn.

a few days, begin to spin the silken threads which form their nest. A single nest may contain as many as 200 caterpillars.

The caterpillars feed for about six weeks, but, since they do not all hatch at the same time, tree defoliation may continue for a longer period.

SPRAYS FOR BERRY PLANTS.

Sprays to check the leaf spot diseases which tend to weaken currant and gooseberry bushes and to control the destructive powdery mildew disease of gooseberries have been developed in experiments carried on by plant disease specialists at the New York state experiment station at Geneva. Correct timing of the spray applications is of prime importance.

Leaf spot diseases may result in defoliation of the bushes during August and September. This weakens the bushes so that the fruit buds do not develop normally, and after a few years the bushes become stunted and die. Experiments show that two applications of a Bordeaux spray containing three pounds of copper sulphate and three pounds of hydrated lime in 100 gallons of water, applied three weeks after bloom and again after the fruit has been picked, will protect currant leaves against leaf spot. Details on the control of currant leaf spot are given in bulletin 709, available upon request to the experiment station.

The growing of gooseberries has declined chiefly because of the powdery mildew disease. This disease causes brown, feltlike patches of mildew on the fruit. Leaf spot diseases also defoliate gooseberry bushes in the same way that they do currants if the bushes are left untreated.

Powdery mildew on gooseberries can be controlled by spraying immediately after bloom with a lime-sulphur 1 to 50 spray. Spraying after the mildew appears will not give satisfactory control. After the fruit is picked, the bushes should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture for control of the leaf spot diseases. Five pounds of lime, instead of three pounds as in the case of the Bordeaux spray for currants, should be used in the mixture sprayed on gooseberries to reduce the danger of copper injury to the leaves.

TRI-COUNTY MEETING.

The Tri-County chapter of the California Association of Nurserymen met April 20, at the Barbara coffee shop, Santa Barbara. Bert Kallman, Santa Barbara, and Clar-

ence Mets, Ventura, reported on the recent meeting of the state association directors at Los Angeles, which they attended. The state association dues were increased from \$3 to \$7 and so the chapter voted to raise its dues from \$5 to \$10 to meet this increase. The balance will be kept for the local chapter.

The speaker of the evening was Peter Riedel, Santa Barbara, who led an interesting discussion on gadgets used in the nursery business. E. O. Orpet, Santa Barbara, showed some blossoms of *Camellia reticulata* which he had just received from the botanical gardens at Berkeley.

The chapter's next meeting will be held May 18, at 6:30 p. m., at Ventura. All nurserymen are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

Walter J. Knecht, Sec'y.

LAMMERTS JOINS BODDY.

Dr. Walter E. Lammerts, noted plant breeder, has joined the staff of Rancho del Descano, owned by Manchester Boddy, published of the Los Angeles Daily News, who has become financially interested in horticultural projects in southern California.

Although a native of Indiana, Dr. Lammerts has long been a resident of California. After graduating from the University of California in 1927, he engaged in research at the university and at the California Institute of Technology. Later he joined with other members of his family in a wholesale plant business. In 1935 he

became associated with the Armstrong Nurseries, for which he developed several rose varieties. Only recently he was awarded the American Rose Society's gold medal of achievement. Since 1940 Dr. Lammerts has been on the staff of the University of California engaged in flower and fruit breeding research. At Rancho del Descano he plans to develop a rose and camellia breeding program while continuing his work with fruits.

BUILT FROM BERRIES.

Walter Knott, of Knott's Berry Place, Buena Park, Cal., started his business in 1925 by planting a few acres of berries and selling them at a small roadside stand with the help of his wife and four children. Today he employs 350 helpers and along with his berry business has built "Ghost Town," which when completed will present a complete picture of the days of '49. Employees' homes and guest houses are included in the plans, and all landscaping and tree planting are being done now, wherever possible. Mrs. Knott is in charge of a large restaurant, where eighty helpers prepare an average of 15,000 of her famous chicken dinners each week. "Adventures in Business," a 4-page weekly featuring true success stories, is published each week at Knott's Berry Place. The children, who are in charge of departments in the enterprise, include a married son, Russell, and three daughters, Virginia, who is married to Harry Test-er; Marion, who is married to Ensign



SHERWOOD NURSERY CO.
EVERGREENS - Propagators & Growers
141 S. E. 65th Ave., PORTLAND 16, ORE.

Lining-out Stock CONTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS

Field-grown Transplants
4 to 6-in. spread,
\$10.00 per 100.

MOUNT VERNON NURSERY
Mount Vernon, Wash.

Ready for immediate shipment:

PEACHES

Belle of Georgia, Elberta, Early Elberta, Gage Elberta, Golden Jubilee, Rochester.

APPLES

—Assorted 1-yr.

Boysenberries

Strawberries—Banner, Marshall, Narcissus, New Oregon, Brightmore.

SHADE TREES

Birch—European and White.
Elm—Chinese and Corkbark.
Golden Chain (Laburnum)—Vulgar.
Horse Chestnut—Red and Pink.
Maple—Norway, Silver and Sycamore.
Mountain Ash.
Plane Tree—European.
Oak—Red, Scarlet and Pin.
Willows—Golden and Wisconsin.

SHRUBS

Almond—Pink-flowering.
Lilacs—in variety.
Forsythia.
Cydonia, etc.

Write for Catalog.

RICH & SONS NURSERY

Rt. 4

Hillsboro, Ore.

Dwight Anderson, of the naval air corps, and Toni, the wife of Lieut. Kenny Oliphant, of the army.

GOOD SEASON AT MILTON.

This spring turned out to be a very satisfactory season, reports C. B. Miller, vice-president of the Milton Nursery Co., Milton, Ore., although it required putting in long working hours to get shipments off as promptly as possible. "The short interruption in shipping due to embargoes delayed us somewhat," he adds, "although we are thankful that we received as good shipping service as we did and believe it should be appreciated by the trade in general. We believe the nursery trade can look forward with a reasonable assurance to another satisfactory season, with a good demand for both fruit and ornamental stock."

Mr. Miller will leave about June 1 for his usual eastern trip and will cover the states east of Chicago. Erwin S. Fowler will again cover the midwest, as he did last year, leaving at the same time.

THE F. A. Tetley & Son Nursery, formerly at Riverside, Cal., is now located at Corona, Cal.

WALLACE H. NAPHAS became manager of the Star Nurseries, Inc., 324 North Wilcox avenue, Montebello, Cal., upon the termination of the management by R. W. Augspurger, April 15.

THE twelfth annual lilac show at the nurseries of W. B. Clarke & Co., San Jose, Cal., April 21 to 24, gave visitors an opportunity to inspect the new varieties grown there, as well as other novelties in spring-flowering plants.

AT the April meeting of the Superior California Nurserymen's Association, at Sacramento, William Jonson, of Destruxol Corp., showed pictures on the life cycle of flowers, plant growth and insects. Business included consideration of new bylaws and a change in the organization's name.

L. P. SORENSEN has sold his interest in the Sorensen-Sand Nursery Co., to T. A. Sand, who will continue in business under the name of Del Rancho Fortuna, McFarland, Cal. Mr. Sand recently purchased 560 acres of virgin land for the growing of fruit trees and grapevines on contract. Mr. Sorensen will continue his business under the name of L. P. Sorensen Nurseries, at Bakersfield, Cal. The business will gradually be taken over by his son, Ivar M. Sorensen.

PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY CO.

306 S. E. 12th AVENUE Avery H. Steinmetz PORTLAND, OREGON

Quality Stock

CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED
EVERGREENS
SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
FRUIT TREES
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
VINES AND BULBS
PORTLAND ROSES

We expect a heavy demand during 1945-46 with a limited supply in many lines of stock. Early inquiries will receive our prompt attention.

Write for our Catalog

A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

Wholesale Only

GOOD WESTERN-GROWN
NURSERY STOCK

Fruit Tree Seedlings
Flowering Ornamental Trees
Shade Trees

Grown right and packed right.
Combination carloads to Eastern
distributing points will save you
on freight.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Incorporators

MILTON-Since 1878-OREGON

OUR SPECIALTIES

Birches—Flowering Cherries, Crabs and
Plums—Chinese Elm—Hawthorns—Lilacs—Lindens—Flowering and Globe
Locusts—Columnar, Globe, Norway and
Schwedler Maples—Mountain Ash—Oregon
Grape—Oriental Plane—Willows.

SEND US YOUR WANT LIST
FOR QUOTATIONS

Combination Carloads to Eastern
distributing points at minimum freight
cost.

AS ALWAYS— OREGON'S BEST SOURCE of GOOD ROSES

Our limited crop is reserved for
our regular customers this year.

PETERSON & DERING

Wholesale Rose Growers
Scappoose, Oregon

OREGON-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

We have a complete line of shade and
flowering trees, both whips and heavier
branched stock.

Flowering Cherries, Flowering
Crabs, Plums and Locusts,
Norway and Wiers Maples,
Oaks—Chinese Elm—Mountain
Ash—Birch—Hawthorns.

DOTY & DOERNER, INC.

6691 S. W. Capitol Highway
PORTLAND 1, OREGON

NOTICE

Decreased production makes it impossible to book orders for new customers. For the duration the limited supply is reserved for our regular trade.

HOWARD ROSE CO.
Hemet, California

BALED SHINGLE TOW

(CEDAR SHAVINGS)

WM. A. JOHNSTON

408 Postal Bldg., Portland 4, Ore.

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

Specializing in fruit tree seedlings since 1914. We also have Norway and Schwedler Maple, Chinese Elm, European White Birch, Cut-leaf Weeping Birch, Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn and Kwanzan Flowering Cherry. All 2-yr.-old stock.

John Holmason, Prop.
2244 N. Skidmore Ct.
Portland 11, Oregon

CLASSIFIED ADS

Five lines, \$1.00,
each additional line 20 cents,
per insertion.

BERRY PLANTS

NORTHERN SELECTED, STATE INSPECTED.

Strawberry Plants; Dunlap, Beaver, Bellmar, Catskill, Premier, Dorsett, Fairfax; 25 for \$1.15; 50, \$1.85; 100, \$3.25; 250, \$14.50. Gem, Mastodon; 25, \$2.10; 50, \$3.80; 100, \$6.15. Latham, Viking Raspberry Plants; 10, \$1.50; 25, \$3.50; 100, \$15.50, prepaid.

BRULE VALLEY NURSERIES, Brule, Wis.

CONCORD GRAPES

2-yr., No. 1, individually wrapped and labeled, ready for counter trade; \$15.00 per 100. Packed 100 vines per case. Cash with order.

D. RUSCONI SEED CO.

124 W. 6th St. Cincinnati 2, Ohio

Boysenberry, \$6.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000. Strawberry, \$3.50 per 100, \$15.00 per 1000. St. Regis Raspberry, \$5.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000. Cultivated Blueberry, Rancocas, Rubel and Jersey, \$40.00 per 100. List sent.

WARREN SHINN, Woodbury, N. J.

GEM EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY STOCK PLANTS.

America's finest, bar none. Why not plant the best, direct from the originator to you? FRANK J. KEPLINGER, Farwell, Mich.

EVERGREENS—Lining-out

2000 American Arborvitae, S.,	Each
6 to 12 ins.	\$.03
1000 Yellow Pine, S., 3-yr.,	
6 to 12 ins.	.03
500 Scotch Pine, S., 4 to 6 ins.	.04
500 Colorado Blue Spruce S., 4-yr.,	
6 to 12 ins.	.04
500 Austrian Pine, S., 12 to 20 ins.	.03
1000 Banksiana Pine, 12 to 22 ins.	.03
2000 Norway Spruce, T., 7-yr.,	
12 to 24 ins.	.15
500 Mugho Pine, T., 7-yr., 12 ins.	.15
500 Scotch Pine, T., 12 to 22 ins.	.15
400 Austrian Pine, T., 7-yr.,	
12 to 26 ins.	.15
500 Yellow Pine, T., 7-yr., 2 to 3 ft.	.22
500 White Spruce, T., 7-yr.,	
12 to 15 ins.	.15
R.C. from greenhouse benches.	.07
Junipers, Taxus, Retinosporas	
200 Julianae Barberry, R.C., f.g.	.15
500 Eonymus, R.C., flats.	.10
Small leaf, big leaf and upright.	
Cash please. Prompt shipment or will refund money if sold out.	
Order a few and be convinced of values.	

FISCHER NURSERY

Box 36, Bakerstown, Pa.

EVERGREENS

Heavy, well rooted cuttings.
500 Hicks' Yew
500 Taxus cuspidata
1000 Taxus cuspidata capitata
6 to 8 ins., \$7.00 per 100.

HOLM'S LANDSCAPE NURSERY

Box 113A, Homewood, Ill.

BOXWOOD.

Sempervirens and suffruticosa; rooted cuttings; \$5.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000.

BLUE RIDGE GARDENS,

Roanoke, Va.

COLORADO SILVER JUNIPER

(Juniperus scopulorum) Per 100 \$10.00

JUNIPERUS MONOSPERMA 10.00

PINYON PINE (Pinus edulis) 10.00

ROBERTS NURSERIES, Englewood, Colo.

HARDY PLANTS

PERENNIALS.

Strong, 1-yr., field-grown	Per	Per
Campanula medium, dbl., mixed	100	1000
medium, single; rose, dark	\$2.50	\$21.00
blue, mixed	2.50	21.00
calycanthema, white	2.50	21.00
Delphinium, Bellanum	2.50	21.00
Belladonna	2.50	21.00
Cliveden Beauty	3.50	32.00
Digitalis, Giant Shirley, mixed	2.50	21.00
Lobelia cardinalis	3.50	32.00
Lupine, mixed	3.50	32.00
Russell	4.00	37.00
Lychnis chalcedonica	2.50	21.00
Rudbeckia purpurea	2.50	21.00
Shasta Daisy, Mrs. C. L. Bell	2.50	21.00
Conqueror	2.50	21.00
Sweet William, dbl., mixed	2.50	21.00

NOVOTNY GARDENS,

Osage, Ia.

GRANDIFLORA HYBRID GAILLARDIA PLANTS

500 field-grown.

\$6.50 per 100.

NORTH POLE NURSERY

Cornucopia, Wis.

CUSHION MUMS

Rooted Divisions

\$25.00 per 1000, delivered.

O. K. NURSERY

R. 2, Buchanan, Mich.

VINCA MINOR

Bowles variety, 6 to 12 ins. Many runners.

Excellent growth. \$10.00 per 100

SYLVANIA NURSERY & PEAT CO.

New Galilee, Pa.

HERBS—Thyme, Peppermint, Spearmint,

Apple Mint, Tarragon, Chives and Sage; \$3.00

per doz., \$18.00 per 100.

WARREN SHINN Woodbury, N. J.

SEEDS

PEACH PITS, Southern Collected.

High germination; \$3.00 per bu.

Peach, Plum, Apricot: 1-ft., 20c; 2-ft., 30c;

3-ft., 40c; 4-ft., 50c; 5-ft., 60c; 6-ft., 70c.

Cash with order.

RIVERDALE NURSERIES, Riverdale, Ga.

SHRUBS AND TREES

EVERGREENS—ORNAMENTAL TREES

Thuja pyramidalis, 2½ to 3 ft.

Ilex glabra, 2½ to 3 ft.

Ilex opaca, 3 to 4 ft.

Acer platanoides, 1½ to 2 ft.

Fagus sylvatica asplenifolia, 6 to 8 ft. and

8 to 10 ft.

Cornus florida, 6 to 8 ft. and 8 to 10 ft.

Also other varieties. All first-class stock.

Send for quotations.

LEWIS & VALENTINE NURSERIES, INC.

Roslyn, L. I., N. Y.

LINING-OUT STOCK

EUONYMUS PATENS, true berried tree, 5

to 10-in., field-grown plants; \$5.50 per 100,

\$75.00 per 1000. SPIRAEA FROEBELI,

rooted cuttings from sand; \$3.00 per 100,

\$25.00 per 1000. Prepaid for cash with order.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

PRITCHARD NURSERIES, Ottawa, Kan.

MAPLE, SOFT (SILVER).

2 to 3 ft., \$3.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00 per 100.

300 rate, 3 per cent discount.

CARAGANA, SIBERIAN PEA TREE.

6 to 12 ins., \$10.00; 12 to 18 ins., \$17.00,

and 18 to 24 ins., \$25.00 per 1000.

Cash with order. Free packing.

SWEDBERG NURSERY, Battle Lake, Minn.

Send for new Spring list of ORNAMENTAL

TREES, SHRUBS and EVERGREENS, both

liners and whip-grade stock.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN CO.

Dresher, Pa.

VEGETABLE PLANTS

SOUTH JERSEY VEGETABLE PLANTS—

HOME OF VEGETABLES

ALL HERBS Per 100 Per 1000

Sweet Potato plants \$1.00 \$4.50

Tomato .90 4.00

Cabbage .90 3.50

Celery 1.00 4.75

Pepper 1.00 6.00

Eggplant 1.00 6.50

Lettuce and Beet .90 4.00

Onion Plants .90 4.00

Brussels Sprouts .90 4.00

Broccoli .90 4.00

Basilflower 1.25 6.50

WARREN SHINN Woodbury, N. J.

VEGETABLE ROOTS

MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS ROOTS

2-yr., No. 1, strong roots, wrapped 20 per

bundle, 1000 roots per case; \$12.00 per 1000.

Ready for counter trade. Cash with order.

(Cats lots only.)

D. RUSCONI SEED CO.

124 W. 6th St. Cincinnati 2, Ohio

ROOT SPECIALIST offering 1-yr. Wash-

ington Asparagus roots, \$12.00 per 1000;

2-yr., \$14.00 per 1000; 3-yr., very large,

\$25.00 per 1000. Victoria Rhubarb roots, ½

to 1-in., \$7.50 per 100, \$60.00 per 1000. Horse-

radish roots, \$10.00 per 1000.

WARREN SHINN Woodbury, N. J.

ASPARAGUS Crowns, 1-yr.-old. Strong,

vigorous plants. Mary Washington variety;

sure to grow. \$6.50 for 500; \$12.00 per 1000.

Give packing wanted, number in bundle, etc.

PINE CITY GARDENS, INC.,

Pine City, Minn.

VICTORIA RHUBARB ROOTS

½ to 1-in., packed 250 per case.

Cash with order.

\$7.00 per 100.

D. RUSCONI SEED CO.

124 W. 6th St. Cincinnati 2, Ohio

SUPPLIES

WINDOW BOXES.

Galvanized Iron.

27 ins. 6¼ ins. deep x 4¼ ins. 40c

They make good nut and bolt boxes.

Samples, including postage, 60c.

MARYLAND NURSERY, Edmonston, Md.

COTTONETTE Squares are best for balling.

Saves time and twine. All sizes in stock.

Write NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT,

122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

BAMBOO CANE STAKES

DYED GREEN—Pencil Thickness

Contents Price

Per bale Per bale

*2 ft. 2000 \$11.00

*2½ ft. 2000 13.85

*3 ft. 2000 15.50

*4 ft. 2000 22.30

*4½ ft. 2000 24.60

NATURAL COLOR—Medium-heavy

*2 ft. 1000 \$ 9.25

*2½ ft. 1000 11.50

*3 ft. 1000 12.50

*4 ft. 1000 17.00

*5 ft. 500 11.50

NATURAL COLOR—Extra-heavy

*4 ft. 500 \$15.50

*5 ft. 250 13.00

*6 ft. 200 12.50

*7 ft. 150 11.00

*8 ft. 100 8.50

F.O.B. New York and Chicago. Bale lots

only.

*These sizes available for prompt ship-

ment from New York and Chicago.

*These sizes available for prompt ship-

ment from both New York and Chicago.

Quantity discounts: 10 bales up, less 5 per

cent.

25 bales up, less 7½ per cent.

McHUTCHISON & CO.

95 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

WOOD PLANT BANDS.

Used by the largest growers of Carnations,

Snaps, Stocks, perennial plants and all plants

to be transplanted in the greenhouse or out-

doors. Get your supply now, also, for Vege-

table plants for resale.

Weight Per

No. M-310 1¼x1¼x2½ 12 lbs. \$2.95

No. M-320 2x2x2½ 15 lbs. 3.30

No. M-340 2½x2½x3 20 lbs. 3.75

No. M-350 3x3x3 21 lbs. 4.10

No. M-360 3x3x4 22 lbs. 4.75

No. M-391 4x4x4 40 lbs. 5.60

Packed 1000 to the carton.

We do not break the carton.

LIGHT WOOD FLATS.

Suitable only for holding and shipping our

Wood Plant Bands. Bands are not included

at prices below.

Per 100 flats

M-370, holds 12 1¼-in. bands \$2.75

M-390, holds 12 2-in. bands 3.30

M-392, holds 12 2½-in. bands 3.75

M-393, holds 6 3-in. bands 3.25

M-394, holds 6 4-in. bands 3.95

Packed 100 to the carton. We do not break

cartons.

AMERICAN BULB CO.

1335 W. Randolph St., Chicago 7, Ill.

31-37 W. 27th St., New York 1, N. Y.

BUDDING STRIPS

Made of synthetic rubber; 4, 5 and 6-in.

lengths. Packed 5 lbs. in bags, 10-lb. lots,

\$1.25 per lb., 50-lb. lots, 50c; 100-lb. lots, 40c;

500-lb. lots, 70c per lb. Prices subject to

change. Samples gladly furnished. Please

favor us with your order or inquiry.

WANTED
 85 Taxus intermedia (Hybrid Yew), 3 to 4-ft. spread, B&B.
 865 Ampelopsis tricuspidata lowi (Geranium Ivy), 2 or 3-yr., 3-inners (P) roots.
 275 Euconymus allicornis, 2 to 3-yr.
 70 Cercia canadensis (American Redbud), 6 to 8 ft., B&B.
C. R. PETERSON
 6394 Rosemont Detroit 10, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

CLOSE-OUT
SURPLUS STOCK
WE NEED OUR SPACE TO ENLARGE
OUR IRIS PLANTINGS.
NO CHARGE FOR PACKING.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDERS.

SHRUBS
 Cornus paniculata, Gray Dogwood
 Cornus stolonifera, Red Osier Dogwood
 Cydonia japonica, Flowering Quince
 Deutzia scabra, large dbl. white to pink
 Forsythia intermedia spectabilis
 Calycanthus floridus, Sweet Shrub
 Cornus alba sibirica, Coral Dogwood
 Hydrangea P. Q., white dbl.-flowering
 Kolkwitzia amabilis, Beauty Bush
 Lonicera tatarica rosea, Pink Honeysuckle
 Lonicera tatarica rubra, Red Honeysuckle
 Philadelphus coronarius, Sweet Mock Orange,

agle, flowers
 Philadelphus coronarius Grand., Mock Orange, aple, flowers
 Philadelphus virginialis, semidouble white
 Prunus glandulosa, Pink-flowering Almond
 Spiraea froebelii, Pink Spiraea
 Spiraea prunifolia, Bridal Wreath
 Spiraea vanhouttei, white flowers
 Symphoricarpos racemosa, White Snowberry
 Symphoricarpos vulgaris, Coralberry
 Symphoricarpos chenaultii, Improved Coralberry
 Viburnum dentatum, white-flowering
 Viburnum opulus, white-flowering
 Weigela rosea, Pink Weigela

HIBISCUS-ALTHEA
 Boule de Feu.....Purple-red Double
 Lucy.....Red Double Flowers
 Rubis.....Red Single Flowers
 Strong 18 to 24-in. stock, \$35.00 per 100.
MAY DAY TREES, 4-ft. stock, \$75.00 per 100.

FRUIT TREES
APPLE
 Anoka.....R. I. Greening
 Baldwin.....Yellow Delicious
 Early McIntosh.....McIntosh
 Red Spy.....

PEACH TREES
 Belle of Georgia.....Elberta
 Bartlett.....Sheldon
PEAR TREES
 Clapp's Favorite.....

SOUR CHERRY TREES
 Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency.
PLUM TREES
 Abundance.....Shropshire Damsen
 Lombard.....Waneta

RAMSEY FIG TREES
 3 to 4 ft., nicely branched, \$60.00 per 100.
 Ramsey Fig Tree Cuttings, \$25.00 per 100.
GRAPES
 Catawba, Moore's Early, Niagara,
 2-yr. stock, \$35.00 per 100.

RASPBERRIES, W. Regis and Latham
 Everbearing.
 Eldorado BLACKBERRIES
 \$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000.
HANSEN BUSH CHERRIES
 3 ft., heavy stock, \$35.00 per 100.

BLUEBERRIES
 Jersey, Concord, Rubelae, Rancocae.
 Well rooted fall cuttings, ranging from 4 to 10 ins. high, depending on variety, \$25.00 per 100.

CURRENTS, Fay's Prolific
 2-yr. stock, \$35.00 per 100.
STRAWBERRIES
 Premier, Lupton, Blakemore,
 \$2.50 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000.

ASPARAGUS
 Martha Washington and Paradise
 2-yr. stock, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000.
RHUBARB ROOTS, 10.00 per 100.

PERENNIALS
 Strong, 1-yr.-old stock. Per 100
 Tritoma pfitzeri.....\$20.00
 Liatris pycnostachya gigantea,.....

Sept. Glory.....25.00
 Campanula Medium and calycanthema, 20.00
 Gaillardia, Golden Goddess.....25.00
 Portola Hybrid, The Dazzler.....16.00

Coreopsis, Mayfield Giant.....15.00
 Salvia azurea.....15.00
 Delphinium Hybrids.....25.00
 Gypsophila, Bristol Fairy,.....

fall grafted.....20.00
CANNAS
 Yellow King Humbert, Red King Humbert
 \$6.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000.

Hybrid Delphinium, 2 1/2-in. bands,
 nice plants.
 \$12.50 per 100, \$100.00 per 1000.
 Florists' Mixture of No. 2 Gladiolus Bulbs,
 \$35.00 per 1000.

Truehedge Columberry
 12 to 18 ins., \$30.00 per 100.
EMIL A. WITTMAN Clifton, N. J.
 Successor to Robert Wayman

FRESH MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS SEED, 5 lbs., \$6.75. Hardy rooted
 MUMS, 400 for \$15.00; assorted colors. Phlox
 subulata, 300 for \$15.00.
WM. E. WENTZELL NURSERY, Sewell, N. J.

INDIANA PHLOEM NECROSIS.

The phloem necrosis disease of the American elm is an old disease in Indiana. It is only recently, however, that its rapid spread has become alarming. In several cities of Indiana almost all of the elms have been destroyed within the past few years. The disease is irregularly distributed in approximately the southern half of the state. In this area it occurs in spots; the elms in one area or city are severely attacked, while those in a near-by city may have escaped. The outlook seems to be that American elms in the southern half of the state are severely menaced by the disease. For example, elms in Greencastle have been mostly destroyed, while about 4,000 were killed in Indianapolis during 1944.

This disease is not limited to Indiana, but seems to have spread from a center in southern Ohio or Kentucky. The spread has been largely westward. It is now menacing the elms as far west as Kansas City, Mo., and has killed large numbers in St. Louis. The spread to the north has not extended much beyond a line running east and west through Indianapolis. There is some hope that this northern limit may hold, but there is no certainty of this.

The disease is caused by a virus, as are many other serious plant diseases, such as mosaic of brambles. Its means of spread is not known, but insects are suspected as carriers by plant pathologists who are studying the disease. Diseased elms may die within a few weeks after the first symptoms are noted or they may live for a year, but they never recover. Commonly the trees die within three months. The first evidence of the disease is usually a scarcity of foliage in the entire crown of the tree. The leaves droop and the edges curl upward. The leaves soon yellow and complete defoliation follows. The best test for the disease is to observe a piece of freshly removed bark from the base of the trunk. The inner surface of the bark is yellow to butterscotch color as compared with white in the normal tree. Later it becomes dark brown and dies.

By the time the disease is discovered in a tree the roots are in a dying condition and no treatment will save it; no control measure is known. However, since insects are suspected as carriers of the disease from tree to tree, it is advisable to destroy quickly diseased trees in areas

Talk given by Prof. Ralph M. Caldwell, of the Indiana experiment station, La Fayette, before the Indiana Nurserymen's Association.

WANT ADS**Help and Situation Wanted and For Sale advertisements.**

Display: \$2.50 per inch, each insertion.
Lines: 20¢ line; Minimum order \$1.00.

FOR SALE

100-acre nursery. Acres in spruce, pines, hedges, shrubs and shade trees. Modern home, tenant house, barns, sheds. Large warehouse on C. M. & St. P. R. R., with office and salesrooms. Privately owned and operated for 30 yrs. Well located on good highways. In prosperous farming community and convenient to Madison. South central Wisconsin.

JOHN R. LEATHERMAN
 421 Oak St., Baraboo, Wis.

HELP WANTED

Gardener to take full charge of garden, lawns, trees, etc., on estate, which is on farm about 4 miles north and 1/4 mile west of Rochelle, Ill. Rochelle is located about 75 miles due west of Chicago. Housing quarters for man and wife or for single man. Can use wife as cook.

O. J. CARON
 324 S. Second St., Rochelle, Ill.

WANTED

Toro Power Lawnmower.
 Also Briggs and Stratton Motor, 4-cycle.
 State details, cost of crating and price.

MARTIN OLSEN
 18633 Hubbell, Detroit 21, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED

Discharged army engineer officer desires permanent position as landscape architect, draftsman, construction foreman. Graduated 1936, University of Wisconsin Landscape Architect Dept. Five yrs. practical experience, 3 yrs. with aviation engineers. Address Box No. 348, American Nurseryman.

SITUATION WANTED

First lieutenant, now in marine corps, San Diego, Cal., area, expecting honorable discharge in June, desires position with large nursery or firm offering a good future.

College background; 8 years' experience in plant production, landscape planning, construction and nursery management in North Carolina; 9 months as assistant landscape engineer on large navy contract; 2 1/2 years' service in marine corps quartermaster dept., as landscape officer on both east and west coasts.

Married, 34 years old, physically fit and willing to go wherever best opportunity.
CHARLES W. ALLISON, JR.
 P. O. Box 412 Charlotte, N. C.

where the disease is just getting started.

It is not considered advisable to plant American elms in the area where the disease is most severe. The Siberian or so-called Chinese elm and the red or slippery elm are resistant to the disease. It appears possible that some few American elms are resistant to the phloem necrosis and that resistant strains may be propagated from them either vegetatively or from seeds.

NOTES FROM A NURSERYMAN'S WIFE

The husband who sent his wife a dozen cut roses on her birthday last year gave romance a definite setback this spring when he presented her a rosebush from which he expects her to cut her own roses next birthday.

* * *

The Sages on Gardening.

Many things grow in the garden that never were sown there.

What a man needs in gardening is a cast-iron back with a hinge in it.

This rule in gardening never forget: Sow the seed dry and set the plants wet.

Many a good garden has a few weeds.

To own a bit of ground, to scratch it with a hoe, to plant seeds and watch the renewal of life—this is the commonest delight of the race, the most satisfactory thing a man can do.—From the National Parent-Teacher.

* * *

And so, wherever gardens are made, there is a contentment in any kind of year that comes along.—Leonard H. Robbins.

He plants a tree in the morning and expects to saw planks from it at evening—Chinese proverb.

* * *

The Admiral Collingwood who assisted Nelson at Trafalgar and succeeded him in the Mediterranean command later wrote home to his wife: "Tell me, how do the trees which I planted thrive? Is there shade under the oak tree for a comfortable summer seat? Do the poplars grow at the wall, and does the wall of the terrace stand firm?"

By a symmetry which pleases and is natural to Britons, the Hampshire grounds about which Collingwood wrote are now the home of another Mediterranean commander — Cunningham. To it and the sailor's greatest luxury, gardening, he hopes to retire.—Time Magazine.

* * *

Smile from Conard-Pyle's house organ, "Success with Roses," for October, 1944. Under a picture of junior high boys planting roses we read, "Several boys, not so brilliant scholars, are interested in flowers and are skillful in planting." The bold face is our own, the inference, alas, too obvious.

* * *

"Plan for a lively, cheering color in your Cinderella room. It lifts the spirit no end! Makes your room alive

More Postwar Business From Better Lawns

Let us help you satisfy clients with permanent, weed-free lawns. Also ask us for information about Flawn—the new foolproof lawn sod.

F. H. Woodruff & Sons, Inc., Milford, O.

WOODRUFF *Lawn* SEED

AND Flawn

and young. Wake up in the morning to fresh, stimulating color—let your eyes open wide with the happy yellow of the jonquil, the rich purple of the eggplant, the blue of the iris, the singing pink of the watermelon. You'll find yourself budding with new life—like a cherry tree in full bloom." (From a booklet from a furniture firm.)

Mornings are tough enough just the way they are—no watermelons!—The New Yorker.

COVER ILLUSTRATION.

Philadelphus Coronarius.

The sweet mock orange, *Philadelphus coronarius*, is one of our most common shrubs. In discussions of woody plant materials, it is not uncommon to refer to our shrubs as being foliage types or flowering types. We should prefer, of course, to choose our shrubs so that they are outstanding in foliage, flower, fruit and growth habits. Our list of desirable shrubs that satisfy all of these requirements is altogether too limited. When we think of the common mock oranges in respect to outstanding qualifications, we must admit that they excel only in flowering habit. No one will deny that they are excellent in flower, but few of them have anything to offer for the rest of the season.

Philadelphus coronarius is a native of southern Europe and, as it is most often grown in this country, forms a large leggy shrub ten or more feet in height. The branches are quite erect, tending to spread at the top of the plant. Occasionally some of the branches are more or less drooping. One of the interesting characteristics of the plant from the standpoint of identification is the thin exfoliating bark.

The leaves of the sweet mock orange average about two to two and one-half inches in length, are long-pointed and are rather dull green

Send for New Seed List.

A. B. C.

"Supreme" Quality

SEEDS — PLANTS — BULBS

and
Growers' Accessories

AMERICAN BULB CO.

1335 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO 7
31 W. 27th St. NEW YORK 1

MYROBALAN SEED

LOVELL PEACH PITS

Nation's Leading Source
Write today for quotations.

California
NURSERY COMPANY
Niles, California

PEACH PITS

THE
**Howard-Hickory
Company**

Hickory, N. C.

North Dakota and Montana Seeds

Northern-grown Tree, Shrub
and Wild Flower seeds.
Wholesale crude botanicals.

E. C. MORAN

Stanford, Mont.

LINDIG'S SOIL SHREDDER



Designed by a Florist
to meet the needs of
Florists, Nurserymen,
Landscape Gardeners, Etc.
Send for folder and prices

Lindig's Mfg. Co.
Dept. AN

1875 W. Larpentour Ave.
St. Paul 8, Minnesota

above. They are lighter green beneath and are glabrous with the exception of a few hairs along the main vein.

The flowers, which are produced in late May or early June, are about an inch or an inch and one-half across, creamy-white in color and very fragrant. They are produced abundantly and certainly give a pleasing display while they are in bloom. The flowers of the species are single, but double-flowering varieties are known. Other variations occur in this plant, and nurserymen are quite familiar with the yellow-foliaged variety. Variations in flower forms also occur.

The mock orange is not particular as to soil. It is usually described as doing best in an alkaline soil, although it is well known that it will do well in a soil of medium acidity.

Plants often become leggy and overgrown and thus require considerable pruning. The best method of pruning overgrown plants is not an easy decision. It is possible to follow the usual recommendation of a gradual renewal of the plant accomplished by removing a few of the older stems each year. This practice with the philadelphus, however, often results in a loose, open plant that is even more unsightly than usual. Another method to follow in pruning is to cut the plant back severely, taking all or most all of the stems back to near the ground level. This practice is harsh treatment and often destroys much of the effectiveness of the plant for the next growing season. Personally, I feel that in many cases the best method of handling old, overgrown plants of *Philadelphus coronarius* is to take them out entirely and replace them with new plants of the same kind, a better flowering variety or a plant of an entirely different species which would be more suitable for the location.

Propagation can be easily accomplished by the use of softwood or hardwood cuttings. The golden mock orange is more difficult to root from cuttings. Here is one case in which the synthetic growth substances appear to be a direct aid in rooting of cuttings.

The sweet mock orange will not be used extensively in the small home landscape. It is too vigorous a grower and does not have sufficient quality to warrant its use in small border plantings. Some of the other species and varieties of philadelphus are much to be preferred. The sweet mock orange, however, can be used in large borders, where its sweet-scented flowers will be greatly enjoyed.

L. C. C.

TO BUILD STEADY SALES REPEATS
—Display & Sell *Palco Pete's*
THE YEAR 'ROUND MULCH



THE NATIONALLY
ADVERTISED
SOIL CONDITIONER

Here's a "live" product with plenty of sales and profit appeal, plus steady year 'round repeats. Get your customers to try it—and they'll continue to buy it. Available in large and medium size bags to meet every garden need. Order your stock today—then keep it on display.

WRITE TODAY
 FOR FULL DETAILS, PRICE AND SALES HELPS

FINELY SHREDDED REDWOOD BARK
Palco Pete's **MULCH**
 THE YEAR 'ROUND SOIL CONDITIONER

THE PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY
 100 BUSH ST., SAN FRANCISCO (4) • NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES

RAFFIA

MADAGASCAR in A.A.
Westcoast and X. X. Superior
CONGO and CONGO SUPERIOR
 Also
GOODRICH BUDDING STRIPS

Write for prices.

THOMAS B. MEEHAN CO.
 Dresher, Pa.

CHARLES SZEMORE
Traffic Manager
 319½ Georgia St., Louisiana, Mo.


Specializing in matters regarding the nursery industry of America.
 Commercial collections.
 Traffic matters before the Interstate Commerce Commission.
 Freight bills audited.

For 20 years secretary and traffic manager of the American Association of Nurserymen and well known to the nursery trade.

Reference: Bank of Louisiana, Mo.

New and Guaranteed Used
 Steel Pipe and Boiler Tubes
 Wood and Steel Tanks
 Buildings, Valves and Fittings.

JOS. GREENSON'S SON PIPE CORP.
 National Stock Yards St. Clair Co., Ill.



Extends Transplanting
Season—Reduces Losses

DOW

The Dow Chemical Company
 Midland, Michigan

KATFISH BRAND

RUBBER

SPRAY HOSE

America's Finest

Best Buy On the Market
 Write for Free Sample

ALSO OTHER HARD-TO-GET RUBBER ITEMS:

RUBBER BANDS
 V-BELTS
 WATER HOSE
 FINGER COTS
 TUBING

GLOVES
 APRONS
 RAIN CLOTHING
 FOOTWEAR
 SUCTION HOSE
 FRUIT GRABBER BELTS

GET OUR PRICE SHEET TODAY

BROADWAY RUBBER MFG. CO.
 529 East Broadway Louisville 2, Ky.

Pronouncing Dictionary
 of Plant Names and Botanical Terms

64 pages, 3000 names, 25¢ per copy

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
 343 S. Dearborn St. Chicago 4, Ill.

New Books and Bulletins

AMERICAN ROSE ANNUAL.

The thirtieth in the series, the American Rose Annual for 1945, is in the usual style and format, though it is the first prepared by Dr. R. C. Allen, secretary-editor of the American Rose Society. He has followed the pattern of the successful preceding volumes, edited by the president emeritus of the society, Dr. J. Horace McFarland, who himself contributes to this latest annual.

Meriting the subtitle, "The 1945 Yearbook of Trade Progress," this book of over 230 pages contains over three score short articles on various phases of rose culture, breeding, propagation, etc., besides the forty-five pages of "The Proof of the Pudding," in which many members of the society tell their experiences with varieties old and new.

While the larger part of the book is compiled for the interest and instruction of amateurs, numerous articles are of importance to commercial growers of roses, particularly the data on control of rose pests and diseases contributed from scientific sources. Indeed, anyone concerned with the rose will find this volume alone more than adequate repayment of the annual membership fee of \$3.50 in the American Rose Society.

ANNUAL FLOWERS

Important among the plants discussed in "Annual Flowers—From Seed Packet to Bouquet," by Dorothy H. Jenkins, garden editor of the New York Times, are a number of natives of the American continents. Among them are the ageratum and the zinnia from Mexico, as well as marigold, leptosyne and hunnemannia. In Chile originated the salpiglossis, and the petunia had its beginning in Argentina, while nasturtiums are wild flowers from Mexico to Chile. The California poppy and Phlox drummondii are North American developments.

The three most popular annuals are the marigold, petunia and zinnia. Miss Jenkins' "basic dozen" are the calendula, cornflower, cosmos, dianthus larkspur, nasturtium, nicotiana, poppy, Phlox drummondii, salpiglossis, salvia and scabiosa.

The growing of these annuals is discussed from the preparation of the soil, through seed sowing, transplanting of seedlings and the care of plants, to the cutting and arrangement of flowers. These matters are discussed from the standpoint of the home gar-

dener, who, though today he may devote his chief efforts to the production of food, may wish some color from fast-growing annuals.

Given are lists of annuals by color, for backgrounds, for hot, dry places and other special uses. A guide gives common and botanical names, height of plants, time to plant, space to plant and general remarks.

The nurseryman versed in growing annuals may find little new in this book of 224 pages, just published by M. Barrows & Co., at \$2.75, but he can recommend its perusal to his customers.

STARTING IN BUSINESS.

When the veterans of the armies of Europe return home, some will resume their former occupations and others will wish to start in business for themselves. Of much helpfulness to the latter, there has just appeared special bulletin No. 5 of the bureau of economic and business research, conducted by the college of commerce and business administration at the University of Illinois. Entitled "Should I Start My Own Business?" and written by P. D. Converse, professor of marketing, it contains in forty-four pages thoroughgoing advice on the factors for and against an independent business venture.

Over a long period of years, the editor of this magazine has been asked for advice in many such cases, and not before has he found a bulletin or book for the individual's study which would be so helpful as this. All the questions that come up in individual cases are briefly covered. The returned G.I., or other person considering an independent start in business, can determine his own qualifications for the undertaking by the study of this bulletin.

WALNUT FOR PROFIT.

To promote the future production of walnut lumber, the American Walnut Manufacturers' Association, 616 South Michigan avenue, Chicago 5, Ill., has issued a well illustrated 16-page pamphlet, "Growing Walnut for Profit." It outlines the planting operations, forest practices and factors in marketing timber. The nurseryman who has walnut seedlings to sell will find this a useful bulletin to recommend to prospective buyers of such seedlings.

THE Miramar Nurseries, Los Altos, Cal., operated by A. Koch, have gone out of business.



SHADE TREES.

- ◆ Insects and Worms—destroyed vegetation
- reduced leaf area—stunted growth—these are some of the problems of the shade tree grower. Get our illustrated booklet that describes the use of "Black Leaf 40" in controlling certain insects on shade trees. Lists insects—gives dosage.

FREE BOOKLET—Write 4136

Black Leaf

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP., INCORPORATED • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

STOP RABBITS FROM RAIDING GARDENS



AT LAST... an amazing new product that protects your garden, trees and tender shoots from the ravages of rabbits. Spray Rabbit Chaperone wherever raiding is likely to occur. Especially effective for protection of vegetables. Odorless and invisible. One application lasts several weeks. Won't dissolve in rain. ORDER BY MAIL. C.O.D. \$1. plus postage (or send \$1., we pay postage).

SUDBURY LABORATORY
67 LAB. BLDG., SUDBURY, MASS.

Rabbit **Chaperone**

Learn LANDSCAPE GARDENING

A thorough course, including basic rules of garden design, plant selection, color harmony, surveying, etc., for Nurserymen and Landscape Gardeners—professional or amateur. Enroll now!

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE INSTITUTE
Dept. H-5, 756 S. Broadway Los Angeles 14, Cal.

PERENNIALS FOR TROPICAL EFFECTS.

[Continued from page 11.]

mands little care, it needs a fertile soil to make it stretch up to a height of ten feet, but it is then that the plant, with its leafy stems, the upper four feet of which are covered with flowers, will add its bit to the creation of a tropical-looking garden. It has never been a violent spreader in this light soil; so I should not expect it to be unduly troublesome anywhere.

Few heracleums, except the native species, appear in lists since the war shut off foreign commerce. Consequently, there is little to say about the exotic species, except to remind growers to keep their eyes on foreign lists for the 10-foot *H. villosum* and the 8-foot *H. mantegazzianum*. In the meantime, one could do worse than try our native *H. lanatum*, whose umbels, to a foot across, of white flowers in early summer, on stems to six or eight feet in height, are among the spectacular sights to be found in moist places of the northern United States. Its large leaves, tomentose beneath, put the finishing touches to a truly tropical-looking plant. All heracleums that I know require a constantly moist soil. Those who should know say they make their most luxuriant growth in clay. Of that I cannot say, but observation in nature tells me they do well in a moist soil full of humus, even if the basis is pure sand. They are easily grown from seeds sown outdoors as soon as ripe or in autumn at the latest. Old seeds, like many umbellifers, are notoriously slow to germinate.

It would be an injustice to a worthy genus not to include the rhubarbs in these notes. Some readers will think they are being let down, though, because one seldom finds any of the kinds, except the culinary ones, in commerce. I am tempted, however, to mention *Rheum emodi*, to me the best of the lot, because it sometimes reaches seed lists, even in this country. Here is a noble plant—noble in every aspect, from its large wavy-margined red-veined leaves to its stately (to ten feet) flower stems, bearing small flowers later than the culinary kinds. The books say the flower color should be dark purple, but I find from my notes that the plants I grew several years ago, from seeds received from the botanic garden in Tiflis and again from M. Correvon, were whitish. It may be that mine were misnamed, but that is of little consequence now. The main



Patent No. 2073695

CLOVERSET CLOTRACIDE Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Clostracide contains all the necessary chemicals for the control of fungus diseases such as black spot and mildew, such leaf eaters as rose slugs, which skeletonize the foliage, and other leaf-eating worms and insects, such as sap-sucking insects as plant lice or aphids. Convenient to use. Effective in results. Economical in price.

WHEN CLOSTRACIDE IS USED, NO OTHER SPRAY IS NEEDED.

Send for price lists and testimonials.

Cloverset Flower Farm
ERNEST HAYSLEY and SON

105th Street and Broadway
Kansas City 5, Mo.

Make More Profit

Sell Your Roses, Perennials,
Shrubs, Vines and Fruit Trees
Started and Growing in

CLOVERSET PLANT POTS

Nursery Stock grown in Cloverset Patented Pots can be sold and planted without wilt to bud or bloom any time from March till freezing weather.

Write today for Free Illustrated circulars.

Carton of samples by mail 25c.



WE ARE NOW Offering
a Limited Number of our

NURSERY HAND TRUCK

It will help to solve your
labor problem.

Price, complete with Balloon Tires,

\$35.00 F.O.B. Kansas City

*Sound Business Management looks ahead. We
suggest you order now for Spring Requirements.*

THE GARDEN SHOP, Inc.

4819 Mission Rd.

Kansas City, Kan.

SANI-SOIL

The perfect mulch and soil conditioner

BAMBOO CANES — RAFFIA — BULBS

McHUTCHISON & CO.

95 Chambers St. New York 7, N. Y.

A. M. LEONARD & SON

Piqua, Ohio

Tools — Grafting Supplies

Write for Bulletin.

Write for Bulletins and Lists of supplies
for nurserymen and florists

Schupp FLORIST SUPPLY CO.

Dept. A

Wilmette, Ill.

BACTO

makes rich fertiliz-
er out of waste —
leaves, garbage,

etc., QUICKLY, at cost of only few
cents. Contains billions of live bacteria,
5 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$5.40. An amazing
product. (5 lbs. treats 1/4 ton.)

J. MACLEAN, Bridgeton 12, Ind.

BUY THE BEST IN STEELS! INSIST ON Planet Jr.



Farmers have learned that it's smart to look for the name Planet Jr. when buying Steels! They know that's the only way to be sure of getting just what they want. Check these points and you'll see why "Planetized" Steel Shapes are famous for their amazing wearing qualities... why you should insist that the steels you buy bear the name Planet Jr.:

- Steel rolled especially to Planet Jr. specifications.
- Painstaking attention to smallest details of design to assure maximum efficiency.
- Special hardening operations—under scientific control—for best wearing qualities.
- Proper tempering for still greater toughness—without brittleness.
- Special finish for better scouring.

All this adds up to a long, useful life for Planet Jr. "Planetized" Steel Shapes! The complete Planet Jr. line includes many other specialized tools—Seeding, Fertilizing, and Tillage equipment for Hand, Horse, or Tractor. Write for the Planet Jr. Implement Catalog and Planet Jr. Steels booklet.

S. L. ALLEN & CO., Inc.
3413 N. 9th Street, Philadelphia 40, Pa.
Makers of Planet Jr. Tractors
Catalog on Request

Planet Jr.
FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS

reason for mentioning the subject is to point out the value of the rheums in tropical gardening. Even *R. rha-ponticum* of the kitchen garden has value in our present inquiry. All come readily from seeds and are best in a deep rich soil, not necessarily moist as one would naturally expect in a plant with such large leaves.

The silphiums, despised by some gardeners in their natural range because of a real or fancied coarseness, have not a little merit for tropical gardening in the temperate regions. Perhaps the best for our purpose would be the compass plant, *Silphium laciniatum*, with stems to ten feet or more in height, large wrinkled leaves, mostly collected at the base of the stems, and yellow composite flowers from July to September; the cup plant, *S. perfoliatum*, with basal leaves to fifteen inches in length and yellow heads (somewhat smaller than the five inches of the preceding); the prairie dock, *S. terebinthinaceum* (from its strong turpentine odor), with stems to ten feet in height, leaves to a foot or more in length and rather small yellow heads. They are all quite indestructible under the most adverse conditions, but respond to generous treatment.

All the false hellebores that I know are worthy subjects for our present purpose. The ones most often met, *Veratrum album* and *V. nigrum*, are also to be numbered with the best, the former with curiously plaited leaves a foot long and half as much across and whitish flowers in dense panicles at the top of stems usually about three feet high but as much as five feet under high culture; the latter with narrower leaves and blackish-purple flowers. Our common eastern species, *V. viride*, is not to be ignored, either, for it will grow up to eight feet high in the rich moist soil that it loves, with leaves of the same proportions as the others. Years ago I had a Colorado species,

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

Grows Superior Plants in Poorest Soil
Sand, Cinders or Water

Used by florists, farmers and gardeners for:
FEEDING—flowers, vegetables, lawn and trees.
TOP DRESSING—soluble—plants absorb it quickly.
SEED GERMINATION—helps to prevent damping-off.
CUTTINGS—keeps succulent until transplanted.
TRANSPLANTING—helps reduce shock and wilting.
This clean, odorless powder produces stronger root system with more feeding branches; greater substance in stems, more and larger flowers or fruit. Does not burn roots or foliage when used in solution form as directed.

Sell HYPONEX to your customers for their gardens and house plants. Nationally advertised.
1-oz. pkg. retails 10¢—packed 72 to case.
3-oz. can retails 25¢—packed 36 to case.
1-lb. can retails \$1.00—packed 12 to case.
Also in 10, 25, 50 and 100-lb. drums.
Write jobber or us for dealer and grower prices.
Buy from your jobber or send 10¢ for 1-oz. sample (makes 5 gallons) or \$1.00 for 1 lb. (makes 100 gallons). Dollar credited on first order for 1 case for resale or drum for your own use.

HYDROPONIC CHEMICAL CO., INC.
315 West 39th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

3 FAMOUS PRODUCTS

C. P. O.—The safe spreader for better control of Lace Bug, Red Spider, Juniper Scale, Lilac Scale, Pine Leaf Scale, Spruce Gail Aphid.

CRYSTAL BORER REPELLENT
For most species of borers on deciduous trees. Apply as protective measure. Used by leading tree companies.

CRYSTAL NO-DRI
A scientific wax emulsion. Can be applied with spray equipment. Retards and reduces loss of moisture. Permits transplanting out of season.

Write for free booklets

Crystal Soap & Chemical Co., Inc.
Department AN

6300 State Road, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ATTENTION NURSERYMEN!



**IMP.
SOAP
SPRAY**

Use 1 part with 25 to 40 parts of water

Ask your nearest seedman, or
write for literature.

THE AMERICAN COLOR AND CHEMICAL CO.
170 Purchase St. Boston, Mass.

Own a SOIL TEST LABORATORY Of Your Own



\$22.50

SUDBURY PORTABLE SOIL TEST LABORATORY

express paid

The most valuable piece of equipment you can own, giving you the soil information that you need for efficient production. Widely used by estates, professional growers and government field stations. Will last almost a lifetime with refills. Comes in instrument type, solid mahogany case. No chemistry knowledge required. Complete with instructions and helpful chart. SEND NO MONEY. Order C.O.D. \$22.50, plus express charges (or send \$22.50 and we pay express). Money back guaranteed.

Dealers Write for Special Offer.

SUDBURY SOIL TEST LABORATORY
68 Lab. Bldg. So. Sudbury, Mass.

HORMODIN

ROOTS CUTTINGS FASTER—BETTER

No. 1 for most soft-wooded subjects:
1½-oz. jar, 50¢—1 lb., \$3.00.

No. 2 for most evergreens and more difficult subjects:

1½-oz. jar, 75¢—1 lb., \$4.50.

No. 3 for most difficult items:
1½-oz. jar, \$1.00—½ lb., \$4.50.

Combination package containing generous samples of each strength, with full directions, postpaid 75¢.

SOMERSET ROSE NURSERY, INC.

P. O. Box 608, New Brunswick, N. J.



For Treating
Cuttings
and Seeds
Bulbs and Tubers

Scientific Growth Stimulant

Write for Free Booklet

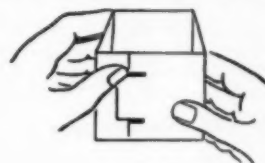
SCHUYLKILL CHEMICAL CO. 2346 Oakley Ave. Philadelphia 22, Pa.

A.F.S. "Easi-Off" WOOD PLANT BANDS



Removed
without
cutting

IDEAL FOR NURSERYMEN



Easily
assembled

Available in most popular sizes for small as well as larger stock of evergreens, roses, perennials and like material. Saves time and labor. Reduces losses at transplanting time.

Send your order now.

SIZES AND PRICES

CAT.	Size in inches	Weight per 1000	Per 1000
No. M-310	1 3/4 x 1 3/4 x 2 1/2	12 lbs.	\$2.95
No. M-320	2 x 2 x 2 1/2	15 lbs.	3.30
No. M-340	2 1/2 x 2 1/2 x 3	20 lbs.	3.75
No. M-350	3 x 3 x 3	21 lbs.	4.10
No. M-360	3 x 3 x 4	32 lbs.	4.75
No. M-391	4 x 4 x 4	40 lbs.	5.60

Packed 1000 to the carton. We do not break the cartons.

FLATS — LIGHT WOOD FOR ALL SIZE BANDS

For handling and shipping our 1 3/4-inch and 2-inch sizes of Plant Bands. Per 100

M-370; holds twelve 1 3/4-inch Bands.....	\$2.75
M-390; holds twelve 2-inch Bands.....	3.30
M-392; holds twelve 2 1/2-inch Bands.....	3.75
M-393; holds six 3-inch Bands.....	3.25
M-394; holds six 4-inch Bands.....	3.95

Packed 100 to the carton. We do not break the cartons.

AMERICAN FLORIST SUPPLY CO. CHICAGO 7 1335 W. Randolph St.

V. tenuipetalum, from D. M. Andrews, that surpasses all others that I know so far as height goes. Taking my cue from Andrews' note that it grew along stream banks in the mountains at an altitude of 9,000 feet, it was planted here along one of our swift trout streams where it grew vigorously to a height of eight feet until it was washed out in a spring freshet. Judging from that experience, I suspect it would pay someone to have the plant collected for propagating from divisions. Seedage is perfectly feasible for the painstaking grower, but it is notoriously slow.

Mulleins would no doubt find more favor with gardeners if they were not mostly biennials and if they did not self-sow so freely. It is a fact, though, that a biennial nature often goes with self-sowing, or perhaps vice versa would be more correct; so we are not surprised to find the biennial mulleins scattered all over the garden soon after they are admitted. There is good material, however, even among the biennials for the tropical gardener. I shall not enter into a lengthy discussion of the subject at this time, because so many kinds are denied us at present on account of the stoppage of commerce with Europe. Later, when trade with those countries reopens, you might



Prevent unsightly nuisances and damage caused by neighborhood dogs to your flowers, evergreens and shrubs by spraying with Liquid Chaperone. Perfectly harmless. Invisible. Practically odorless . . . but dogs don't like it and learn to stay away. Won't dissolve in rain. One application lasts several weeks. **SEND NO MONEY . . .** Order by Mail C.O.D. \$1 plus postage or send \$1 we pay postage. Money back guarantee. Sudbury Laboratory, 66 Lab. Bldg., So. Sudbury, Mass.

Liquid CHAPERONE

ARIENS-Tiller



THE MOST COMPLETE LINE OF TILLAGE EQUIPMENT IN THE WORLD CAPACITIES 14 IN. TO 7 FT CUTTING WIDTHS

ARIENS CO.

Box 718 BRILLION, WIS

CONCORD

OFFERS FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

**DUPONT
"AMMATE"
WEED
KILLER**

KILLS POISON IVY!

and other noxious weeds

2-lb. units 12 to a case

6-lb. units 4 to a case

50-lb. keg • 350-lb. bbl.

- Permanent kill of poison ivy
- Non-flammable—non-explosive
- Non-poisonous to livestock
- Easily and economically applied

WRITE US FOR DESCRIPTIVE
FOLDER AND SALES PLAN

CONCORD

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.

WEED CONTROL DIVISION

61 W. 19TH ST., NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

BOOKS

for Nurserymen

Book A. Illustrates in full color 235 standard nursery items, brief description, substantially bound. Price in small lots, 75c each.

Descriptive Nursery Catalog

Nicely illustrated, 48 pages and cover. 18c each in small lots.

Correct Planting Methods

A pocket-size 48-page booklet. Very complete but concise information, well illustrated. Helpful in preventing claims for dead stock that cost nurserymen money. Sample, 10c. Write for discounts on quantities.

Will send sample copy of each of the above on receipt of \$1.00. Cash with order.

Made to Order

Catalogs, Folders, etc., with illustrations in full color or one color. Thousands of engravings available. Send your specifications or samples for estimate and suggestions.

A. B. MORSE COMPANY
ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN

WOOD LABELS

For Nurserymen

**DAYTON
FRUIT TREE LABEL
CO.**

Ray and Kiser Sts. DAYTON, O.

LABELS FOR NURSERYMEN

**THE
BENJAMIN CHASE
COMPANY**
DERRY, N. H.



ZIP-STAY LABELS

MARKHAM'S OHIO NURSERY
ELYRIA, OHIO

Immediate shipment on plain labels up to \$5,000. Write for price list.

MARKHAM'S OHIO NURSERY, Elyria, Ohio

try the tall (ten feet) *Verbascum giganteum* as one candidate. Right now we have three or four named hybrids in this country which you might find useful. Hybrids, it might be well to point out, have to be reproduced vegetatively, which is easily accomplished by means of root cuttings, preferably in spring, I believe.

I am sorry that I can say so little about the yuccas, but so few of them are hardy this far north. Even two of the hardy kinds, *Y. filamentosa*, which may be grown to a height of ten feet or more in good soil, and *Y. glauca*, which may make growth up to six feet, are not to be ignored in a collection of hardy plants. But what one could do with a plant I saw in California under label of *Y. gigantea*, which I take to be *Y. elephantipes* of the botanist! It was all of twenty-five feet tall, with leaves three feet or more in length!

I should like to say a few words about an old favorite of mine, *Kniphofia uvaria nobilis*, which I have not seen for several years. It is unfortunate in some ways that modern varieties have so superseded the old torch lilies that the latter have been so neglected. It is denying us, for instance, one of the noblest of the race in the one named. I remember an Ohio garden of my younger days where much was made of this plant, and it rewarded its generous treatment with 4-foot spikes of orange-red from August until cut down by frost. That would make a splendid addition to our list of plants for tropical effects.

WILL SHOW NEW FRUITS.

R. L. Baker, owner of the Empire Nursery & Orchard, Baileyton, Ala., thinks it likely that he has spent more time and effort in developing new fruit varieties than any other single individual. He reports having developed forty-five varieties of apples and 134 peach varieties, none ever having been introduced to the fruit-growing world. These were originated by the crossing of leading varieties. An invitation is extended to all commercial fruit growers, horticulturists and other persons interested in such work to attend a demonstration of the effects of this work on the nursery premises July 25.

VISITORS to the New York Botanical Garden during garden week, May 14 to 20, which is being held as part of the garden's fiftieth anniversary, have their first opportunity to enjoy the new 10-acre azalea planting, as well as many other plant features of the season.

EVERYWHERE

our

SUBSTITUTE

for

BURLAP SQUARES Are Giving Complete SATISFACTION

Why Not Try Them?

Write for Samples
and Prices

AMERICAN-NATIONAL BAG & BURLAP CO.

INCORPORATED

343 KENT AVE.

BROOKLYN 11, N. Y.

EVERGREEN 8-1207-8-9

IT COSTS NO MORE (and in most instances less) FOR OUR PACKING OF Nursery Burlap Squares and Rolls

Write for prices and samples.

L. ATKIN'S SONS
P. O. Box 167 Rochester, N. Y.

GENUINE MOSS PEAT

Hydraulic pressed bales and smaller resale packages. *Sphagnum Moss*, *Cultivated Peat Humus*.

Shipped from Northern plant at Floodwood, Minn., and Hanlontown, Iowa. Annual capacity 1,000 carloads.

Now booking for present and future deliveries.

Write or wire for quotations.

Colby Pioneer Peat Co., Inc.
Hanlontown, Iowa

"COTTONETTE" Nursery Squares
"GIBBALTAR" Frost Covers
LIVE SPHAGNUM MOSS
RAFFIA for budding, etc.
"SAMSON" MATS

Write for prices; state requirements.

NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT CO.
122 Chambers St. New York 7, N. Y.

To those who wonder why we need still bigger War Loans

IN THE 7th War Loan, you're being asked to lend 7 billion dollars—4 billion in E Bonds alone.

That's the biggest quota for individuals to date.

Maybe you've wondered why, when we've apparently got the Nazis pretty well cleaned up, Uncle Sam asks you to lend more money than ever before.

If you have, here are some of the answers:

This war isn't getting any cheaper

No matter what happens to Germany—or when—the cost of the war won't decrease this year.

We're building up a whole new air force—with new jet-propelled planes and bigger bombers. We're now building—even with announced reductions—enough new ships to make a fair-sized navy. We're moving a whole war half around the world. We're caring for wounded who are arriving home at the rate of one a minute.

Furthermore, there will be only 2 War Loans this year—instead of the 3 we had in 1944.

Each of us, therefore, must lend as much in two chunks this year as we did last year in three. That's another reason why your quota in the 7th is bigger than before.

The 7th War Loan is a challenge to every American. The goal for individuals is the highest for any war loan to date. The same goes for the E Bond goal. Find your personal quota—and make it!



ALL OUT FOR THE MIGHTY 7th WAR LOAN

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

A Good Name To Remember

In Considering Your Source of Supply for Evergreens



We are looking forward to next season and will have our list of available material ready to quote about the first of July.

In the meantime, we wish to thank our many customers for the fine patronage extended to us during the season now closed.

•

D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY

Evergreen Specialists

Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS